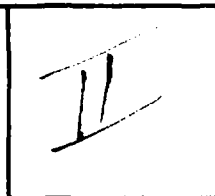


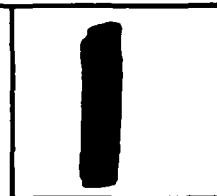
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USER'S MANUAL LOGISTICS-OVER-THE-SHORE
(LOTS) UPDATED SIMULATION MODEL

MARCH 1979

PREPARED UNDER
CONTRACT NUMBER MDA-903-75-C-0016
FOR THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING
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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) This report provides the documentation supporting a Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) simulation model. The report describes the model's sequences beginning with the arrival of one or more cargo ships through until the cargo has been delivered to an inland destination. The report also provides the coded main program and all subroutines. An earlier version of the model was used to support the U.S. Army Trans-Hydro Study. The updated version was used in the OSD-sponsored Joint LOTS		

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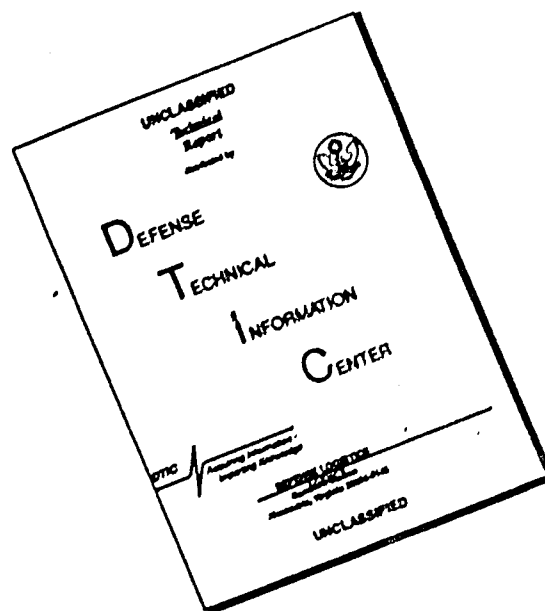
Test and Evaluation Program to assist in test planning and subsequently the modeling of test results.

The model is an expected value one that makes straightforward calculations based upon fixed values input by the analyst. The model is written in ANSI-FORTRAN.

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I. INTRODUCTION

ORIGIN AND STATUS OF THE MODEL

The forerunner of the present LOTS simulation model was developed to support the U.S. Army Trans-Hydro Craft Study.¹ That model was designed jointly by the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command (USACDC) Systems Analysis Group² and the USACDC Transportation Agency. An updated version of this model was used in the LOTS program to aid in the main test planning and to validate planning factors based on test data. This model documentation report is a revised edition of the original report.

Overview of Model

The LOTS model follows an operational sequence as depicted in Figure 1. The simulation begins immediately after the arrival of each of one or more cargo ships off-shore, tracks the movement of cargo — specified as to quantities and kinds — across a beach, and ends with the delivery of all the cargo to a marshaling area.

¹ U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Transportation School, U.S. Army Trans-Hydro Craft Study 1975-85, December 1973.

² U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Systems Analysis Group, Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) Simulation Model Documentation, ACN 14310, SA Group Technical Report 11-72, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, Ft. Eustis, Va., 1972.

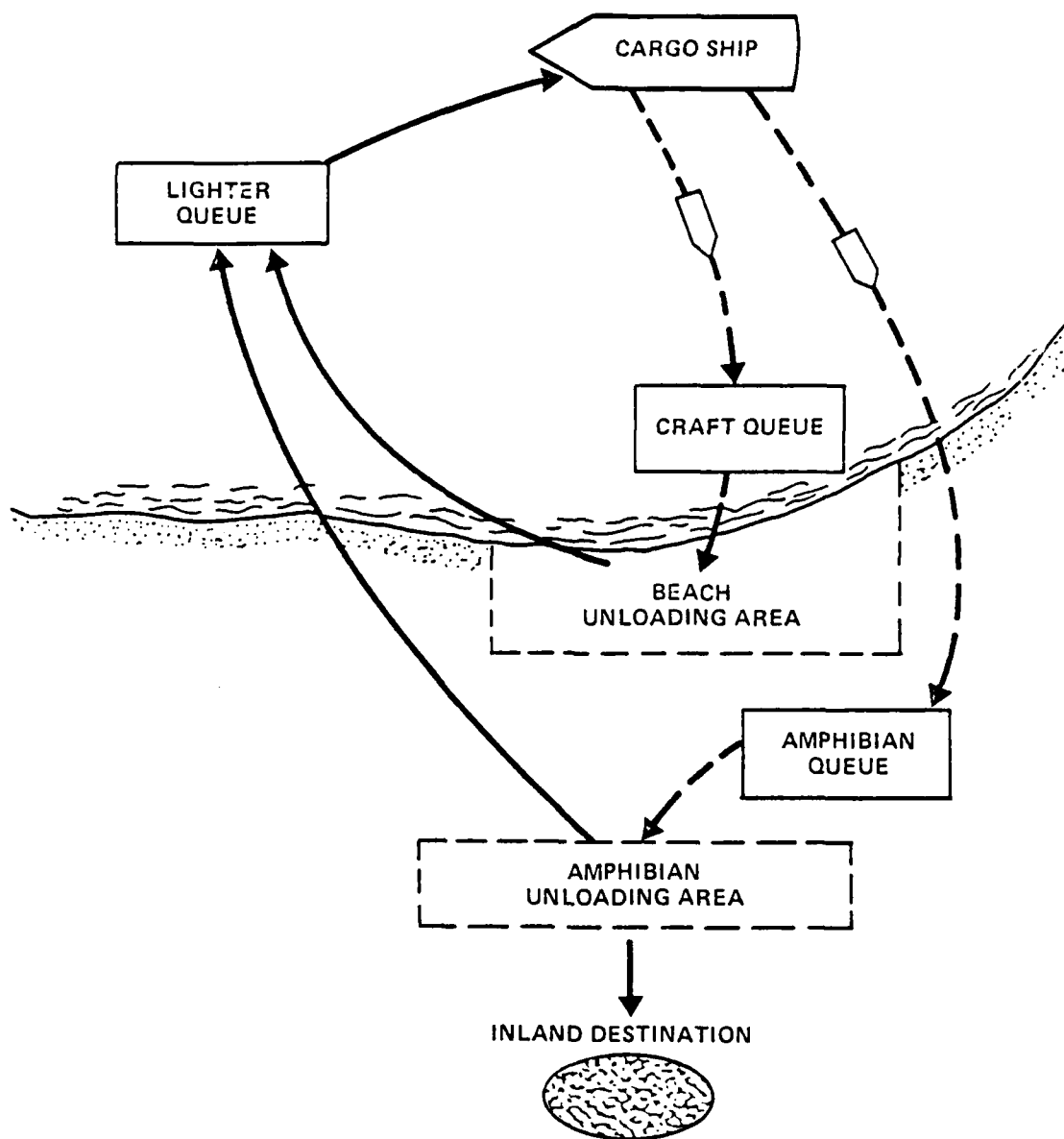


FIGURE 1. OPERATIONAL SEQUENCE OF LOTS MODEL

For analyses the principal model outputs are the total time for unloading cargo, moving cargo ashore to a marshaling area, and resource productivity. A minimum time for unloading results when the system is in balance. This is dependent upon the input selections. That is, when the ship unloading rate is specified and sufficient transportation and handling assets are available at all times, the minimum time for moving the cargo ashore is the time for all the cargo to be discharged from the ship plus the time it takes the last piece of cargo to move from the ship to the marshaling area. If there is any time spent waiting for lighters or access to equipment such as the beach crane, the total time increases. Thus, the model usually is used starting with too few assets, particularly transportation assets, which results in a greater than minimum time. Then in succeeding runs the assets are augmented until a minimum time is achieved. Except for additional ship cranes any further increase in assets, of course, could not reduce this minimum time.

The model is an expected value model that makes straightforward calculations based upon fixed values input by the analyst.

II. MODEL DESCRIPTION

The model provides a basic operational framework which is described in this section. Specifics for the selected LOTS system elements are entered in the input data. These inputs include the characteristics of the LOTS equipment, ship types, cargo, and performance parameters. Types of input data are described in the next section and the outputs are described in the last section.

OPERATION OF THE MODEL

Lighter Use

As the simulation begins, lighters are selected from a lighter holding point, or queue¹ located near the ship. The queue can have a mix of lighters. Lighter selection is based on priorities defined in the input data. The queue discipline is such that lighters with the highest priority (and later the highest priority and the most utilization) are called first. This assures that previously unused lighters are called from the queue only when needed and thus allows unused and marginal lighters to be identified. When a lighter is selected, it proceeds to the ship and moors. It is then ready for the loading process to begin. If no lighters are available, the ship crane(s) waits. After each item is loaded on the lighter, the lighter record of time, weight, and volume is incremented and the ship load is decremented.

¹ The holding points for lighters in the model are called queues. They are not, however, the result of variability in serving rates, such as the waiting lines investigated in queuing theory.

For each lighter two capacity measures are used while loading containers. The first is the number of containers the lighter has space for and the other is its maximum weight capacity. Neither capacity can be exceeded. For general cargo, weight, and volume capacities are used in the same way as containers. An exception is vehicle cargo for which weight and square feet of floor space are used. No cargo can be stowed on top of vehicles.

When the lighter is full, it travels to one of two possible queues near the shore. Landing craft travel to a queue located just off the shore, and amphibians go to a queue on land. Both types of lighters remain in their queue until an unloading space becomes available. After arriving at an unloading point, the lighter is off-loaded. The model keeps track of the cargo that was initially loaded on the lighter. This cargo is off-loaded one item at a time. The record of lighter time is incremented and the cargo remaining on board the lighter is decremented. The record of cargo on shore is correspondingly increased. The empty lighter returns to the queue near the ship.

Ship Unloading

In the ship unloading subsystem, there is provision for five ship types: non-self-sustaining containership, breakbulk general cargo ship, self-sustaining containership, roll-on-roll-off (RO/RO) ship, and a lighter-aboard ship (LASH) ship. In the LOTS main test two ships were employed: a non-self-sustaining containership, and a breakbulk ship. The way the LOTS model simulates the unloading of these two ship types is described in the following paragraphs.

Non-Self-Sustaining Containership. In the model the non-self-sustaining containership is divided into cargo hatches and each hatch is sub-divided into container cells. Each cell has several levels with a container at each level. The number of hatches, cells, and the levels within each cell are specified in the inputs. Only the containers in the uppermost level of each cell are accessible to the crane.

Each container has a specified weight. If a lighter has the deck space to carry another container but the next container in the cell being unloaded exceeds the weight capacity of the lighter, then a sequential search is conducted of the containers in the cells in the same hatch (and specified in the input as accessible). If a container within the weight capacity of the

lighter is found, it is loaded aboard the lighter. In the event all accessible containers in the hatch are too heavy, the lighter casts off and proceeds to shore.

Two types of cranes are simulated for the unloading of a non-self-sustaining containership: the crane-on-deck and the barge-temporary container discharge facility (barge-TCDF). In the model the cranes are specified by their container transfer rate, number of hatches discharged from one location, time to reposition the crane, and times to remove and replace hatch covers.

Average container transfer times are inputs to the model. Several values of these container transfer times can be specified for any one run of the model. In this way the time to transfer a container to a lighter can be specified for each lighter type and container weight.

Breakbulk Ship. In the model a general cargo ship is also separated into cargo hatches. Each cargo hatch has decks. The decks are numbered sequentially and must be unloaded in order, with the uppermost deck unloaded first. All cargo must be removed from the uppermost loaded deck before any cargo from the next lower deck can be removed.

In the input each item of cargo on a deck is assigned an access number which is made to correspond to an area on the cargo decks. Each such access number can be applied to a mix of cargo. The cargo in the center of the hatch is assigned the lowest access number and the access numbers increase as the distance from the center of the hatch increases. The cargo with the lowest access number is extracted first. This corresponds to removing the cargo first from the square of the hatch. There is no change in cargo unloading rate with access number.

Selection of cargo to be unloaded is based not only on the lowest access number still containing cargo but also on the amount of cargo capacity left in the lighter. If a craft is partially loaded and each of the items of cargo at the lowest access level exceeds the remaining capacity of the lighter, then the cargo at the second lowest access number is checked. In the event all the cargo within the two lowest access number areas exceeds the remaining capacity of the lighter, the lighter casts off and proceeds to shore.

A regular and a heavy-lift boom are modeled. The quantity, locations and capacities of the booms are specified in the input data. The heavy-lift boom on a typical cargo ship has a 60-long ton capacity and the regular cargo booms have a 15-long ton capacity. On the general cargo ship modeled the heavy-lift boom serves both cargo hatches two and three. The time to rerig the heavy-lift boom from hatch to hatch is an input.

The times to remove hatch covers on the weather deck and the hatch covers between decks are inputs. Each type of cargo has a transfer time associated with it which may differ for each type of lighter.

The model provides for simultaneously working all hatches on a general cargo ship. Each hatch can be discharged to lighters on both sides of the ship. When off-loading a hatch to both sides of the ship, unloading times were increased 20 percent over the crane cycle time used in discharging to only one side, again specified as part of the input.

An important calculation in the model concerns the location of lighters along the side of a general cargo ship. Some lighters are longer than a cargo hatch. The number of hatches blocked by each lighter type is in the input data. When a lighter is full and casts off, a calculation is made to determine the space available to moor the next lighter. If the lighters in the queue waiting to be loaded exceed the length of space at the ship, the space remains unoccupied.

There are two ways for a new lighter to be assigned to the unoccupied hatch. First, a lighter leaves an adjoining hatch and this provides the required length of space for a lighter in the queue to moor. The other way is for a shorter lighter to arrive. A lighter occupying two hatches receives cargo from both hatches.

Shore Cargo Transfer Operations

A lighter travels from the ship to one of the two shoreside queues. Landing craft go to a queue just off the beach and amphibians to an inland queue. Each lighter waits its turn in the queue until a crane or other material handling equipment is available to unload it. Of course, a lighter arrives at an unloading site with the same cargo that was loaded on it at the ship.

At a lighter unloading site, cargo is removed one item at a time. The time to transfer each item to a truck or the ground is specified in the input data for each type of lighter unloading site, by craft and cargo type. When applicable, the time to moor and unmoor (dock and undock) a craft at an unloading site is also part of the input data. Again, these input times can vary for the different combinations of craft, cargo and unloading sites.

SHIP ARRIVALS

Each ship has a fixed number of hatch slots and a fixed number of cargo hatches. Each hatch slot is assigned one and only one cargo hatch from which it may receive cargo. On the other hand, a single cargo hatch may supply cargo to more than one hatch slot; e.g., a general cargo ship hatch can discharge cargo over both sides of the ship.

Ships are ready to moor craft as soon as they arrive (proper booms rigged, etc.). Craft, if any are available, have been chosen for assignment to hatch slots by the time the ship arrives. Mooring can begin immediately upon ship arrival.

With the exception of a LASH and ships moored at a transfer facility with a causeway, one ship's queue is established to service all ships. Each ship is the same distance from the queue. Each ship is the same distance from shore.

The off-loading of a LASH is not explicitly modeled; since tugs do not interact with the other craft types. A barge arrival at the shore is modeled instead. The arrival of a barge from a LASH is input data and the barge arrival time equals the actual LASH arrival time plus the time required to move the first barge from the LASH to a "sea wall" load/unload site at the beach.

CRAFT-HATCH SLOT SELECTION

If a hatch slot is designated "open" (i.e., hatch slot is ready to off-load cargo) and if a craft meeting the rules of compatibility is in the ship's queue, then the craft may be assigned or sent to the hatch slot for loading. If the craft is assigned to a hatch slot as soon as the craft arrives in the ship's queue, then travel time from the ship's queue to the ship must

be added. If the craft is assigned after it has been waiting in the ship's queue, travel time from the queue is not added. The rationale for this assumption is that, if the craft is waiting in the queue, it has enough advance notice to move to the hatch slot before (1) the previous craft departs, (2) the hatch slot arrives (ship arrival), or (3) a new boom type is rigged at the hatch slot.

Each cargo hatch at all times has a mix of cargo (a subset of all the cargo in the hatch) that is immediately available or most accessible for unloading. The mix is updated as cargo is unloaded. Craft selection is based on the highest priority cargo type in the mix. Thus, a hatch slot will remain idle rather than off-load to a craft that is not compatible with the highest priority cargo type in the mix, even though the craft may be compatible with a lower priority cargo type in the mix.

Every combination of craft type, cargo type, and hatch slot type is assigned a priority number which indicates the relative preference for loading with that combination of craft, cargo, and hatch slot. (Craft-cargo-hatch slot priority matrix.) Low priority numbers indicate highest preference. Priority numbers may be equal. Some combinations are incompatible so that loading cannot occur.

In this craft selection process, all "open" hatch slots are sorted in order of their priority for service. Hatch slots which have been left "open" for the longest time are given the highest priority. An exception to this rule occurs at hatch slots on opposite sides of a general cargo ship. In this case, two hatch slots receive cargo from the same cargo hatch. When both hatch slots are operating simultaneously, unloading times are increased 20 percent over the crane cycle time used in discharging to one side. Therefore, for maximum efficiency, the hatch slots on the far side of a general cargo ship are given a lower priority for service than all other "open" hatch slots in the system.

The ship's queue — containing craft ready to service a hatch slot — is operated on a "last come, first served" basis. More precisely, craft with lower ID numbers are chosen first, all else being equal. This discipline assures that a new craft will be called into operation only when an additional craft is required. Unused craft capability can be easily identified.

The factors listed above are considered in the craft selection process in the following manner:

- All combinations of the open hatch slots and the craft in the queue are searched for the lowest compatible craft-cargo-hatch slot priority number.
- If two or more craft-hatch slot combinations become possible at the same time and if two or more of the combinations have the same priority, then the hatch slot with the highest priority for service is chosen for craft assignment.
- If two or more combinations are equal in factors described above, then the craft with the lowest ID number is chosen.

Due to the configuration of hatch slots at a general cargo ship the craft selection process requires some additional limitations for assignment of a *multi-hatched* craft to a general cargo ship.

Multi-hatched craft are physically long enough so that, if one is moored at one general cargo ship hatch slot, one or more adjacent hatch slots may be blocked by the multi-hatched craft. Blocked slots cannot be used for off-loading. In the input data, adjacent hatch slots must be consecutively numbered.

Rules for multi-hatched craft assignment can apply only to craft at a general cargo ship. If the multi-hatched craft is to be assigned to a hatch slot at the end of a general cargo ship of another "end" type of hatch slot, then the rules for multi-hatched craft assignment do not apply since there is no adjacent hatch slot to one side of the assigned slot. If a multi-hatched craft which is capable of being loaded from more than one hatch slot is assigned to an end hatch slot, it will block the number of slots specified in its multi-hatch code, and load for "blocked" slot that are compatible.

If the craft to be assigned to a particular general cargo ship hatch slot is multi-hatched and both adjacent hatch slots are "occupied" (or

blocked) so that the craft cannot be moored, then both the craft and the hatch slot will be "saved" until one or both craft leave the adjacent slots allowing the saved craft to be moored. Depending on the length of the craft, it may "block" one or both of the adjacent slots.

SHIPSIDE LOADING ROUTINE

There are three different shipside loading routines to be described in separate sections:

- General cargo ship and RO/RO ship off-loading routine
- Self-sustaining containership off-loading routine
- Non-self-sustaining containership off-loading routine.

Cargo items are always moved directly from their original position in the cargo hatch to the craft. On helicopter platforms the container may have to wait for pickup. Items are never placed on the ship's deck to allow other items to be loaded first. This rule applies when ship transfer facilities (crane to off-load a non-self-sustaining containership) are in use as well. Cargo transfer time at shipside is independent of the location of the cargo item in the cargo hatch. Items on the lowermost decks (or cell-levels) of the ship take the same time as items from the upper deck. Cargo transfer time is a function of cargo type, craft type, and hatch slot type only.

Capacity of a craft for cargo is expressed as follows:

- Total weight of cargo that may be loaded. Each cargo item has a specific weight.
- Total volume of cargo that may be loaded. Each cargo item, excluding vehicles, has a specific volume.
- Total deck space capacity for vehicles. Vehicles have a specific floor area requirement. To find the volume required by a vehicle, the floor space is multiplied by the height of the craft cargo space. This assumption implies that cargo items will not be loaded on top of vehicle cargo.

- Number of items of each cargo type that may be loaded into the craft. The total number of cargo items of priority number less than or equal to the given cargo type must be less than or equal to the allowable number of items of the given cargo type.
- The craft is loaded item by item. When the next item to be loaded exceeds one of the four capacity measures loading is discontinued. Loading time is increased each time another item is loaded.

Selection of the next cargo item to be loaded depends on the following:

- Only the cargo that is immediately accessible in the cargo hatch is chosen. Most accessible mixes of cargo are chosen first among all the accessible cargo.
- When the mix of most accessible cargo has been chosen, the highest priority cargo type of this mix will be selected first for loading.

A craft always goes directly to the load/unload site queue when it leaves a hatch slot, even if the craft is only partially full (i.e., craft never move from one hatch slot to another). Mooring and unmooring times for a craft at shipside are a function only of hatch slot type and craft type. Mooring time includes mooring and approach time; it does not include travel time from the ship's queue. Unmooring time always equals 50 percent of mooring time. Loading cannot begin until mooring is completed. Location of cargo on a craft is not modeled. No time is required to redistribute cargo on a craft. The following assumptions apply to ships unloaded at a ship transfer facility with a causeway:

- A general cargo ship, RO/RO ship, or container ship may be moored at a ship transfer facility with a causeway.
- Except for self-deployable vehicles from a RO/RO ship, cargo must be loaded from a cargo hatch on the ship to a truck. Therefore, a truck is required for off-loading.

- The causeway for trucks is two-way and may accommodate more than one truck at a time. The system is never constrained due to the capacity of the causeway.

GENERAL CARGO SHIP AND RO/RO SHIP OFF-LOADING ROUTINE

Each general cargo ship cargo hatch may have one or two hatch slots that may discharge cargo. These hatch slots are on opposite sides of the ship. One of the two hatch slots at a double-rigged hatch has a lower priority for service than hatch slots at single-rigged hatches.

Each general cargo ship cargo hatch has one or more decks containing cargo. These decks are numbered sequentially and must be unloaded in that sequence. The uppermost deck is unloaded first. All cargo must be removed from a deck before any cargo from the next lower deck can be removed.

Each deck has one or more access numbers containing cargo. Each access number may contain a mix of cargo. Thus, each cargo item is located by specifying the cargo hatch, the deck, and the access number. The access number indicates the relative distance of cargo from the hatch. Selection of cargo for craft selection is based only on the mix of cargo at the lowest access number still containing cargo. In the loading routine, all cargo at the lowest access number is tried for loading first. The mix of cargo at the second lowest access number is tried if the craft has not been filled. However, the cargo at the third access cannot be tried until the first lowest access number has been emptied of cargo.

At a general cargo ship hatch slot, one of two booms types is used for loading cargo. The type of boom to be used is determined by the type of cargo that is being loaded. Each cargo type has associated with it a parameter which indicates which boom type must be used. Heavy cargo must use the heavy boom, while lighter cargo must use the light boom.

All cargo items requiring the heavy lift boom must be unloaded first. This assures that the time-consuming operation of re-rigging is performed only once. Thus, all heavy lift items must be located in the upper decks. In an actual general cargo ship, heavy lift cargo items are normally loaded

on the weather deck and in the "squares" of the cargo hatches within reach of the heavy lift boom. The square of the hatch at the next lower level will be used for heavy lift cargo only if all the heavy lift cargo won't fit in the squares of the hatch at the upper levels. For purposes of the model, the decks must be defined in sequential order so that all decks containing heavy lift cargo are given the lower numbers.

Every time a new deck is opened, the hatch covers for the new level must be opened. Thus, a delay time — "deck delay time" — is added before loading can continue.

On the standard general cargo ship, one heavy lift boom is shared by cargo hatches 2 and 3. The heavy lift boom transfers cargo from one cargo hatch to one hatch slot at a time. If cargo hatch 2 has heavy lift cargo, the heavy lift boom is initially rigged at cargo hatch 2, to move cargo at hatch slot 2. The hatch slot on the opposite side of the ship is closed. If cargo hatch 3 has any heavy lift cargo, both hatch slots at that hatch are also closed. If there are no heavy items at hatches 2 and 3 then light booms are initially rigged at both hatches.

As soon as all heavy lift cargo has been off-loaded from cargo hatch 2, the heavy lift boom is re-rigged from cargo hatch 2 to hatch 3 (if hatch 3 has heavy lift cargo) and the light boom is rigged in place of the heavy boom at slot 2. Each of the two rigging operations has a delay time associated with it. The hatch slot remains closed for this length of time to allow the rigging to be completed. Thus, delay times for the operation are specified in the input data.

The routines in the model are general, so that the same procedure can be followed for cargo hatches other than 2 and 3, if the other cargo hatches are defined to have a heavy lift boom.

All hatch slots at cargo hatches not containing heavy lift cargo are initially rigged with light booms.

If the proper boom type is not rigged at a hatch slot, the hatch slot is closed. No craft are assigned to the slot until the proper boom

type has been completely rigged. Thus, mooring of a craft and rigging of the boom cannot be performed concurrently at the same hatch slot.

When one cargo hatch is being off-loaded to two hatch slots, the times of each slot increase by 20 percent. In this model, the first craft arriving at a cargo hatch with two hatch slots will be assumed to operate at 100 percent efficiency. If a second craft arrives at the hatch slot on the opposite side of the ship before the first craft leaves, this second craft will have its entire load time increased by 20 percent. If a third craft arrives at the first slot, before the second craft leaves, the load time of the third craft will also be adjusted.

Multi-hatched craft which are simultaneously loaded at two or more hatch slots may be assigned to general cargo ships. If the craft is not assigned to an end hatch slot and if one or more slots adjacent to the assigned slot are "occupied" and can be unloaded, then loading will occur at two or three hatch slots. The craft selection process optimizes craft selection only at the assigned hatch slot. The multi-hatch loading situation is handled as follows:

If N is the number of hatch slots which can simultaneously be off-loaded to a given craft, then each cargo hatch will load $1/N$ th of the craft. The loading process is performed N times, and the longest of the N loading times is used as the overall loading time for the craft.

A RO/RO ship has a loading operation similar to a general cargo ship with the following differences:

- A RO/RO ship carries only vehicle cargo. A "deck delay time" is not added when cargo is taken from a new deck.
- The ship has one cargo hatch and one hatch slot of the RO/RO type. Vehicles are driven or towed from the ship into an appropriate craft moored at the RO/RO slot.
- No booms are used for off-loading so there are no special considerations given to heavy lift cargo.

Mixes of vehicles, self-deployable (SD) or non-self-deployable (NSD) and general cargo are not allowed on a craft, unless the craft can be simultaneously loaded from more than one hatch.

SELF-SUSTAINING CONTAINERSHIP OFF-LOADING ROUTINE

A self-sustaining (SS) containership is divided into two "cargo hatches" — one forward and one aft. Each cargo hatch contains approximately one-half of the cells. Containers in the forward cargo hatch can be transferred only to a forward hatch slot, while containers in the aft hatch are moved only to the aft hatch slot.

Each containership cargo hatch has a set of cells containing containers. The cells are numbered in sequence. Each cell has several levels with one container at each level. Only the container at the uppermost filled level can be removed. The cells are unloaded in order of their sequence numbers. Thus, containers are removed from one cell at a time starting with the uppermost in cell number one. If a container exceeds the remaining capacity of the craft (based on craft weight capacity) or if the cell is empty, then the uppermost container in the next cell is tried.

A SS containership has three hatch slots (two lighterage slots and one helicopter platform).

Hatch slots 2 and 3 do not interfere with hatch slot 1. Lighters are assigned to slot 1 and loaded with the gantry crane using the container selection process described above.

The gantry crane at cargo hatch 2 is used to move containers to lighters at hatch slot 2, as well as to the helicopter platform at hatch slot 3. Thus, interference occurs when both lighterage and helicopter are operating at cargo hatch 2. The helicopter platform is always kept "ready for pickup." Whenever there is no container on the platform and the departing helicopter is sufficiently far away (e.g., "unmooring" time has elapsed since pickup); the gantry will move a new container to the platform. Thus, if lighterage is being loaded at slot 2, the gantry must be taken away for use at slot 3.

The cycle of operation at the helicopter platform consists of the following:

- Helicopter approach (mooring),
- Helicopter pickup of container (loading),
- Helicopter departure (unmooring),
- Movement of a new container to the helicopter platform (crane cycle).

At the ship arrival time it is assumed that a container has already been moved to the platform. When there is a plenitude of helicopters, the helicopter loading rate is limited by the gantry cycle time.

Since a container may be placed on the helicopter platform before a helicopter has been selected, the rules for selecting a container for loading must be modified for the helicopter platform. If a container cannot be lifted by the helicopter type with the largest lift capability, then the container will not be moved to the platform.

Containers are not lifted directly from the cells by helicopters at an SS containership.

NON-SELF-SUSTAINING CONTAINERSHIP

A non-self-sustaining (NSS) containership is conceptually divided into cargo hatches. Containers in a given cargo hatch can be moved only to a hatch slot corresponding to the cargo hatch.

Each cargo hatch has one lighterage hatch slot and one helicopter hatch slot from which containers are lifted directly from the cells.

The lighterage hatch slots are served by a ship transfer facility. Ship transfer facility is a general term defined as any sort of NSS containership discharge facility. Any type of facility may be used as long as the methodology of its operation is in accordance with the following constraints:

- a. The facility is not modeled as a temporary storage site/helicopter pick-up point. It is only a platform to support a crane.

b. One crane is on each facility.

c. The crane will not stop operations for helicopters.

Since the ship transfer facility has only one crane, only one lighterage hatch slot is in use at a time. Off-loading begins at hatch slot 1. When slot 1 is emptied, the ship is warped (delay time), and off-loading of slot 2 begins. The operation proceeds until the ship is emptied.

Selection of containers at a ship transfer facility hatch slot is the same as at a lighterage hatch slot on a SS containership.

At the helicopter hatch slots, containers are lifted directly from the cells. Helicopters cannot operate too close to the gantry. There should always be a 25 percent safety space between helicopter and gantry operations as the ship is warped. In the model the "cargo hatch" at which the helicopter is operating must be at least two cargo hatches away from the "cargo hatch" where a crane is operating.

OFF-LOADING OF BARGES FROM A LASH

As soon as the first barge arrives, a barge may be assigned to each unoccupied "sea wall" lighter unloading site (LUS). Off-loading can begin as soon as "set-up" is completed. If there is more than one sea wall initially available, then an additional delay equal to the barge discharge time must be added before unloading can begin at the next sea wall LUS.

As soon as one barge is unloaded and shutdown time added, the next barge is moored at the sea wall. This assumption implies that the tugs can deliver barges from the LASH faster than the barges can be unloaded.

Cargo may be off-loaded from a barge in any convenient order -- i.e., individual cargo locations on a barge are not modeled. A barge is unloaded in the same way as a craft.

Sea wall LUSs are used only for barges whenever a barge is waiting to be unloaded.

SHORE FACILITIES

A craft can only be unloaded at a lighter unloading site (LUS). There are a number of different types of LUSs; they may be located at the beach, amphibian discharge point (ISS), or the marshaling yard. Each LUS must be specified in the input data. An LUS can service only one craft at a time.

MHE is generally required to discharge cargo from a craft. The following situations may occur with respect to MHE:

- The LUS has its own fixed MHE (e.g., a crane)
- No MHE is required (e.g., helicopters, discharge of self-deployable vehicles from some craft types).
- Mobile MHE assigned to the LUS from MHE pool. There are three MHE pools; one at the beach, one at the ISS, and one at the marshaling yard.

When trucks are not available to unload craft at the LUSs, cargo may in some cases be left at a temporary holding area (THA) near the LUS. There are two temporary storage areas:

- THA -- located at the beach, and
- ISS -- located at the ISS LUSs.

There are three LUS queuing areas for craft to wait for assignment to an LUS. These queuing areas are near the beach, the ISS, and the marshaling yard. When a craft leaves a hatch slot it is sent to the nearest queuing area that corresponds to an LUS type that may service the craft; theoretically an amphibian craft could be assigned to a marshaling yard LUS or to an ISS LUS, but in this case it is sent to the ISS queuing area because it is closer.

There is a two-way road system running between the beach, ISS, and marshaling yard. The system is never constrained due to the capacity (in terms of weight or volume of traffic) of the roads.

Cargo is moved from the beach and ISS to the marshaling yard using trucks. The queuing area for the empty trucks is between the beach and the ISS. It is assumed that delays due to trucks traveling from the queue to an LUS or the THA or ISS will never occur.

Maintenance and refueling of trucks and MHE are not modeled.

CRAFT ASSIGNMENT TO LUS

Each craft type/cargo type combination has a list, in preferential order, of all LUS and MHE types that can be used to unload the craft. The list is called the LUS-MHE priority matrix and is defined in the basic input data.

The three LUS queuing areas are lumped together to determine the priority for service of craft in the LUS queue. Other factors being equal, the LUS queue operates on a "first come, first served" basis.

A number of conditions must be satisfied for a craft to be assigned to an LUS. They are as follows:

- If the LUS-MHE priority matrix indicates that a certain type of mobile MHE is required, then this MHE must be available in the nearest MHE pool.
- An LUS of the required type must be available and not occupied by another craft.
- "Heavy" cargo items, non-self-deployable vehicles, and containers may never be left at the THA or the ISS (except when left by

helicopters). Since these items must be taken directly to the depot, a truck must be available to service a craft containing these types of cargo.

- Both the THA and ISS have a limit to the tonnage of cargo that can be stored. If this limit is exceeded, a craft cannot be assigned to an LUS unless a truck is available to prevent further overflow of the storage areas.
- Barges (carried in a LASH) can only be off-loaded at a sea wall. Thus, when a LASH is in the system, sea walls will be reserved for barges. Therefore, when a LASH is present, a craft can be sent to a sea wall only if it is a first priority assignment.

All craft satisfying the above requirements are candidates for an LUS assignment. The selection process is as follows:

- LUS-MHE priority. All craft with the lowest LUS-MHE priority number are selected first. Only the highest priority cargo type on the craft is considered for LUS and MHE selection.
- When the LUS-MHE priority is equal, craft are assigned in order of arrival at LUS queue (earliest arrival first).

A craft remains in the LUS queue until all requirements for off-loading of the highest priority cargo type have been met. When all requirements have been met and MHE and trucks assigned (if appropriate), then the craft leaves the LUS queue for the LUS. Travel time to the LUS and "LUS set-up time" (function of LUS type and craft type--similar to mooring time) are added before off-loading can begin. Thus, there can be a substantial delay between the departure of one craft and the beginning of unloading of the next craft at the same LUS, depending on the input data.

CRAFT OFF-LOADING

A craft is entirely unloaded at one LUS. It never moves from one LUS to another. MHE are assigned only for the highest priority cargo type aboard the arriving craft. All cargo is handled by the assigned MHE provided it is compatible with all the cargo on the craft. In case of cargo-assigned MHE incompatibility, a new MHE is assigned from the pool to finish the unloading of the craft. Craft may have to wait for MHE in such cases. Another potential

cause of delay occurs when a craft carries more cargo than one truck can accommodate and the craft must await the assignment of an additional truck.

Any LUS can service only one truck at a time. Unloading of a craft is item by item. Positions of cargo items in the craft are not modeled, so that all cargo items are assumed to be equally accessible for unloading.

Craft off-loading is of one of the following modes:

- Off-loading at the marshaling area--All cargo compatible with the current mobile MHE is unloaded in order of cargo type priority. If a cargo type is incompatible with the MHE, then a cargo type of lower priority is unloaded first. MHE is then reassigned to unload the cargo that was incompatible with the previous type of MHE. The craft waits if compatible MHE is unavailable.
- Craft-Truck off-loading--loading proceeds as above except that loading is discontinued when the truck is filled. At this time the truck departs and the truck queue is searched for another truck. If a truck is found, it is assigned and the process is repeated. If no truck is found, loading continues in the "craft-ground" mode.
- Craft-ground off-loading--One item of the highest priority cargo type, compatible with current mobile MHE, is transferred from the craft to the appropriate temporary storage area. Next, the truck queue is searched. If no truck is found, another item is unloaded as the process is repeated. When a truck is found, craft-truck loading begins. Helicopters never unload to trucks and generally carry one item; so their only off-loading mode is craft-ground.
- Off-loading of self-deployable (SD) vehicles--SD vehicles are never put in a truck. Thus, whenever an SD vehicle cargo type is reached and a compatible mobile MHE type is available, all SD vehicles of the current type are off-loaded. The SD vehicles then move in a convoy to the depot.

Choice of MHE type is not dependent on mode of off-loading. It depends only on cargo type and craft type. Thus, craft-truck cargo transfer uses the same MHE as craft-ground transfer.

Mobile MHE is assigned one "unit" at a time. There is never more than one MHE unit simultaneously at one LUS. One "unit" is usually one piece of equipment, although in the case of small forklifts one "unit" may be two or more forklifts. In addition to the "mobile MHE," additional MHE may be used.

A truck leaves an LUS when (a) the truck is full, (b) the craft is empty, or (c) MHE is changed (even if the truck is not full), whichever happens first.

TRUCK ASSIGNMENTS, TRAVEL, AND LOADING

Each cargo type has a list, in preferential order, of the truck types that may carry that type of cargo ("Truck Priority Matrix"). Two or more truck types may have the same priority number for one cargo type.

Trucks are used in several different places in several different situations. The situations requiring a truck are considered in the following order:

- Hatch slots on a ship at a ship transfer facility with a causeway requiring a truck for off-loading.
- Barges waiting at a sea wall requiring a truck. MHE must be available before a truck will be assigned.
- Craft waiting at an LUS.
- Craft waiting in the LUS queue. A new craft is assigned to an LUS. If required, trucks and MHE are available.
- Cargo stored at the beach THA. Cargo is investigated for truck assignments in order of cargo type priority. Trucks are assigned if MHE is available.

Determination of the particular truck to assign in each of the above situations is governed by the following rules:

- If two or more hatch slots, two or more barges, or two or more craft are waiting, the sequence of investigation is as follows:

- Hatch slots are investigated in order of their ID numbers.
 - Barges are investigated in order of the ID numbers of the sea wall LUS at which they are moored.
 - Craft waiting at an LUS are investigated in descending order of their ID numbers. Thus, the larger craft will have the first chance for truck assignment within this category of assignment.
 - Craft in the LUS queue are investigated in order of their queue arrival time -- "first come, first served."
- Once a specific slot, barge, or craft has been found and the highest priority cargo type aboard has been determined, the type of truck in the truck's queue with the lowest truck-cargo priority number will be chosen.
 - If more than one truck of the chosen type (or types) is in the queue, the truck with the most recent queue arrival is chosen ("last come first served" queue discipline).
 - Thus, a given truck is not necessarily assigned to the optimum craft (a barge or hatch slot); but a given craft (or barge or hatch slot) is always assigned the optimum truck available at assignment time.

Trucks leaving an LUS or a THA go directly to the depot.

When trucks move to the THA or ISS to transfer cargo, they are not assigned to discrete slots. The number of trucks that can be simultaneously serviced is dependent only on available MHE.

If a unit of MHE can load or unload a cargo item from a truck, it can load or unload any cargo item of a lower priority cargo type (i.e., a "small" cargo type).

The MHE choice for trucks is based on highest priority cargo type and is derived from the "MHE Priority Matrix for Trucks." The MHE choice for loading trucks (at a storage area) is the same as for unloading.

The location of individual cargo items in a truck is not modeled. Truck capacities are handled in the same way as craft capacities, except that vehicle floor space is not considered.

Trucks have two speeds, loaded and unloaded. No time is allowed for acceleration, deceleration, traffic conditions, or set-up and shut-down of the unloading operation.

III. INPUTS AND OUTPUTS

INPUTS

The input data required has been broken into two categories - basic data, and run dependent data. Complete instructions for data preparation are in Appendix C.

Basic Data

Basic data relates to the performance of the system, the facts of the system. Ideally, the basic data will not change. A summary of the basic data follows.

Cargo Module Descriptions. This is the weight, volume, deck space, and type for each cargo module to be moved.

Craft Speeds and Capacities. Four speeds and four capacities for each craft type are possible.

Truck Speeds and Capacities. Two speeds and three capacities (weight, volume, number of items) for each truck type can be specified.

Mooring/Unmooring Times. Times for approach and mooring and for unmooring as a function of the hatch slot type and craft type are required.

Unloading Site Setup/Shutdown Times. Delay times at shoreside LUS are similar to mooring/unmooring times. Each time is a function of LUS type and craft type.

Cargo Transfer Times per Cargo Item. Different transfer times can be specified depending on the kind of transfer:

- Ship-Craft. Function of hatch slot type, craft type, cargo module,
- Craft-Truck. Function of craft type, cargo module, MHE type,
- Craft-Ground. Function of craft type, cargo module, MHE type,
- THA-Truck. Function of truck type, cargo module, MHE type, and
- Truck-Destination. Function of truck type, cargo module, MHE type.

Craft Priorities. Selection priorities for craft at shipside are a function of hatch slot type, craft type, most accessible cargo module in the cargo hatch.

Unloading Site Selection Priorities for Assigning Craft to an LUS Type. These are a function of craft type, LUS type, and the largest cargo module on the craft.

MHE Selection Priorities for Selection of MHE for a Craft at an LUS. Each combination of craft, LUS, and cargo module type has a list of MHE types associated with it.

Truck Selection Priorities. These are a function of truck type and cargo module. Each truck-cargo combination has an associated list of MHE types.

Run Dependent Data

Run dependent data consist of the variables of the system. These are the parameters to be varied from one run to the next in the parametric approach. Taken together the run dependent data constitutes a total description of the scenario within which a LOTS operation will be performed.

Work Load.

- Ship types and descriptions,
- Ships' arrival schedule, and
- Ships' loads - mix of cargo modules on each ship.

Craft Mix. Fleet of craft available to perform the mission. The fleet may be:

- A "pure mix" or a fleet consisting of only one type of craft, with a specified number of craft.
- A true mix of craft, with craft types and numbers specified.
- Either of the above, with craft of the indicated types available as needed. The model will demonstrate the number of craft utilized.

Distances. The following apply to distance input requirements:

- Ship-shore distance,
- Beach-destination distance, and
- Amphibian unloading area - destination distance.

Shoreside Facilities. The number of supporting resources available for the operation may be specified or the model may determine the number utilized.

- Lighter unloading sites. Types of LUS available at each of the three unloading areas,
- Mix of trucks,
- Mix of mobile MHE types available at each of the three MHE pools, and
- THA temporary holding area capacities. Capacity of each of the two temporary holding areas in tons of cargo.

OUTPUTS

There are two primary outputs of the LOTS model of most direct interest: the overall time required for a specified amount of cargo to be moved from aboard ship to a marshaling area; and tabulations of the percentages of the total assigned lighters, trucks, and MHE that were actually used. The first measure, the overall time required, is extended when insufficient assets are assigned so that one or more critical subsystems are idle part of the time. On the other hand, when more than enough transport assets are assigned (i.e., lighters and trucks), the time measure becomes a constant minimum and the second primary output becomes useful. This output shows what percentages of each of the assigned transport were actually used. The priority system used in the queues assures that already-used transport equipment is used first, so that statistics on assigned-but-not-used transport can readily be collected.

A set of summary statistics is printed at the end of each run. A table of statistics is given for the lighters, the trucks, the material handling equipment and the ships. The table for lighters gives the number of round trips from the ship to shore and the cargo carried. It also gives the time and percent of time spent in mooring and unmooring, loading and unloading, traveling to beach, traveling to ship, and the time spent in the queue at the shore and at the ship. The table for trucks is similar. A summary of material handling equipment utilization is also printed. The summary for the ships gives the time to off-load each hatch, total time to clear the ship, and all cargo to arrive at the marshaling area. In addition, the time the ship crane was idle, if any, is given.

APPENDIX A

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

An event-sequenced simulation technique is utilized in the programming of the LOTS model. Each LOTS element (i.e., ship, lighter, truck) is observed only when it is involved in a specified event. When an event occurs, the appropriate element is processed and the time of the next event, if any, is determined. For example, when a lighter arrives at the ship, event one has occurred. The lighter moors and is loaded, and the time for event two, lighter leaves the ship, is determined. The model next observes the lighter when event two occurs. To determine the next event to be processed, the event clock is searched and the event with the minimum time is selected.

An executive routine (see Figure A.1) searches the event clock, determines the next event, and transfers to the subroutine which processes the event that was found. If no event is found, program control is transferred to a subroutine, which prints an output summary, and the run is complete. Each event is processed in a separate subroutine named EVENT1, EVENT2, . . . , EVENT19, and described in Table A.1. In addition, a number of utility subroutines are used by the event subroutines as shown in Table A.2. A description of the utility subroutines is in Table A.3. After an event has been processed, control returns to the executive routine and the event clock is again searched. A detailed flow

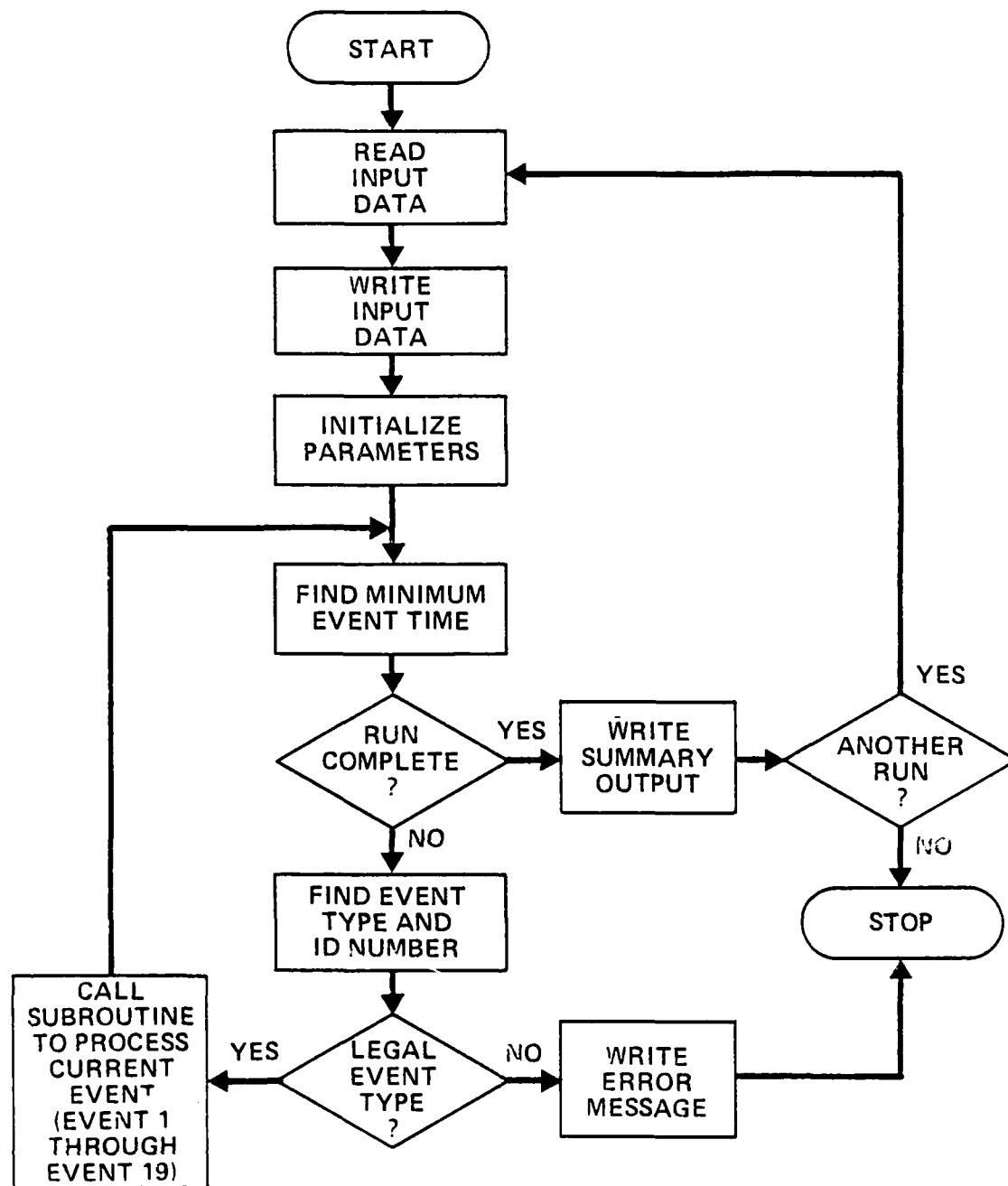


FIGURE A.1. EXECUTIVE ROUTINE LOGIC

TABLE A.1
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF EVENT SUBROUTINES

Subroutine	Summary Description
EVENT1	Lighter arrives at the ship
EVENT2	Lighter leaves the ship
EVENT3	Lighter arrives at the shoreside queue
EVENT4	Lighter arrives at the unloading site and unloading begins
EVENT5	Lighter unloading continues
EVENT6	Lighter leaves the unloading site and returns to queue at the ship
EVENT7	Truck leaves lighter unloading site
EVENT8	Truck arrives at the marshaling area
EVENT9	Truck leaves marshaling area
EVENT10	Fixed pier requires truck
EVENT11	Pier ready to discharge barge
EVENT12	Truck arrives at the shore queue
EVENT13	Self-deployable vehicle arrives at the marshaling area
EVENT14	Ship arrives
EVENT15	Lighter is required at the ship
EVENT16	Lighter remains at an unloading site for retrograde only
EVENT17	Fixed pier is ready for ship
EVENT18	Barge leaves pier
EVENT19	Lighter loading at the ship continues

TABLE A.2
UTILITY SUBROUTINES USED BY EVENT SUBROUTINES

Event Subroutines	Utility Subroutines
EVENT1	HSSORT, LDCONS, LDGCS, LOADEX
EVENT2	CRFDES, EVENT3, FNSSHS, HELPLT, HSSORT, MINCLK
EVENT3	TRKSEL
EVENT4	MINCLK
EVENT5	CLUSSL, EVENT4, TRKASG, TRKDES, TRKSEL, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT6	CLUSSL, MINCLK, SHPDEP, TRKASG, TRKDES, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT7	CLUSSL, TRKASG, TRKDES, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT8	TKUNLD
EVENT9	TRKASG, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT10	EVENT4, TRKASG, TRKDES, TRKSEL, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT11	EVENT4, TRKASG, TRKDES, TRKSEL, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT12	CLUSSL, TRKASG, WATCRF
EVENT13	MINCLK
EVENT14	HSSORT, MINCLK, SHPMOV
EVENT15	FNSSHS, HSSORT, MINCLK, SHPDEP
EVENT16	EVENT4, TRKASG, TRKDES, TRKSEL, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT17	CLUSSL, MINCLK, SHPDEP, TRKASG, TRKDES, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT18	CLUSSL, MINCLK, SHPDEP, TRKASG, TRKDES, WATCRF, WATTRK
EVENT19	HELPLT, HSSORT, LDCONS, MINCLK

TABLE A.3
SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF UTILITY SUBROUTINES
USED BY EVENT SUBROUTINES

Subroutine	Summary Description
CLUSSL	Assigns waiting lighters in the shoreside queue to an unloading site.
CRFDES	Sends lighters from a ship to a shoreside queue.
FNSSHS	Opens a new hatch on a non-self-sustaining containership and closes empty hatches.
HELPLT	Places a container on the deck of a containership for helicopter pickup.
HSSORT	Sorts all unoccupied berths at the ship. A bookkeeping subroutine.
LDCONS	Loads a lighter at a containership.
LDGCS	Loads a lighter at a general cargo ship.
LOADEX	Supervises the loading of lighters at a ship; calls LDCONS or LDGCS.
MINCLK	Updates event clock. A bookkeeping subroutine.
SHPMOV	Assigns a temporary container discharge facility to a non-self-sustaining containership.
TRKASG	Assigns empty trucks for loading.
TRKDES	Sends trucks to the marshaling area.
TRKSEL	Selects the highest priority truck from the truck queue for a given cargo type.
TRUNLD	Unloads a truck at the marshaling area.
WATCRF	Assigns trucks or mobile material handling equipment to waiting lighters.
WATTRK	Assigns trucks waiting for unloading at the marshaling area.

chart of each subroutine is adequately documented in the basic LOTS Simulation Model Documentation report.¹

Communication within the program is accomplished by means of 13 labeled common blocks. Each block generally contains the same category of variables, and a description of each common block is in Table A.4. Most variables in the common blocks are integers; therefore, INTEGER*2 specifications can be used when running the program on an IBM computer. The INTEGER*2 statements reduce the core requirement by 40k bytes, thereby permitting a quicker turn around time on computers that give the highest priority to the smallest programs.

¹ U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Systems Analysis Group, Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS) Simulation Model Documentation, ACN 14310, SH Group Technical Report 11-72, U.S. Army Combat Developments Command, Ft. Eustis, Va., 1972.

TABLE A.4
DESCRIPTION OF LABELED COMMON

Labeled Common Number	Description
1	Event clocks
2	Cargo data
3	Lighter data
4	Truck data
5	Cargo hatch data
6	Number of elements (i.e., craft, trucks, ships) in system
7	LOTS system description data
8	Current location of cargo
9	Lighter selection data
10	Shipside unloading data
11	Status of ship unloading
12	Lighter unloading site data
13	Cumulative output statistics

APPENDIX B
COMMON BLOCK VARIABLE DEFINITIONS

COMMON BLOCK A01 - Event Clocks, logical unit assignments, and output options.

NCLOCK(I)	Event clock for each element, where I is the element number (craft, truck, hatch slot, etc.).
NEVTYP(I)	Event type associated with NCLOCK(I) for element I.
NOPEL(I)	Operating element number for element I.
NELEMT(I)	Number of elements in clock I.
NCODE(I)	Not used.
NCLKEL	Number of last element in truck clock (clock 2). NCLKEL also contains minimum event times in clocks 3, 4, and 5.
NLSTEL	Number of last element in the clock.
MTIME	Current minimum event time in seconds.
IEVTYP	Event type of current event.
IELEMT	Element number of current event.
IACTEL	ID number of current element (craft ID, truck ID, ship ID, hatch slot ID, or self-deployable vehicle event ID).
INTCUM	Interval in seconds of periodic output reports.

INTPER	Interval in seconds between checks for MHE requirements.
LPTIME	Clock time in seconds of last MHE requirement check.
LOTIME	Clock time in seconds of last periodic output report.
NPRINT	Assigns logical unit number to the output report which writes the input data and any error messages. If value is six, report is printed. If the value is two, report is suppressed.
NTAPE	Assigns logical unit to narrative message output report.
NTAPE1	Assigns logical unit to periodic output reports.
NTAPE2	Not used.
NTAPE3	Assigns logical unit to each craft loading at shipside output reports.
NCARD	Assigns logical unit for the reading of input data cards. Value is five.
ICOUT	User output option. 1 = Productivities printed with periodic report for each individual craft. 2 = Productivities printed at end of the run only for each individual craft. 3 = Productivities printed with each periodic report, accumulated for each craft type. 4 = Productivities printed at the end of the run only, accumulated for each craft type.

COMMON BLOCK A02 - Cargo data.

CARGWT(I) Weight in short tons (s/tons) of cargo module I.

CARGVT(I) Volume in cu ft of cargo module I for containers and general cargo and deck space for vehicles.

CARGCT(I) Category of module I.
If >0 SD vehicle speed in MPH
= 0 General cargo
= -1 Container
= -2 NSD vehicle.

NCARHL(I) Heavy lift status of module I.
If = 1 Heavy lift item. Item requires heavy lift boom at general cargo ship. Item cannot be left at a temporary holding area.
= 2 Container. Item cannot be left at a temporary holding area.
= 3 Regular item.

NCGTAG(I) Cargo tag of module I. Data for transfer times, craft priorities, LUS, MHE, and truck selection are chosen, according to the cargo tag of the module involved. Cargo tags are as follows:
= 1 Heavy lift. General cargo more than 10 s/tons.
= 2 Not used.
= 3 Heavy self-deployable (SD) vehicles more than 10 s/tons.
= 4 Heavy non-self-deployable (NSD) vehicles more than 10 s/tons.
= 5 Heavy containers more than 10 s/tons.
= 6 Light containers.
= 7 Light SD vehicles.
= 8 Light NSD vehicles.
= 9 General cargo more than 5 s/tons.

- = 10 General cargo less than or equal 5 s/tons.
- = 11 Not used.
- = 12 Pallets.
- = 13 Retrograde containers.

COMMON BLOCK A03 - Lighter data.

CRAFWT(I) Weight capacity of craft type I in short tons.

CRAFVL(I) Volume capacity in cubic feet of craft type I. For helicopters
CRAFVL(I) is set to 999999.0.

CRAFSP(I,J) Speeds of craft type I.

If J = 1 speed unloaded on land in MPH.

J = 2 speed loaded on land in MPH.

J = 3 speed unloaded at sea in knots.

J = 4 speed loaded at sea in knots.

Note: Land speeds are zero for craft that cannot travel on land.

CRAFHT(I) Height in feet of cargo carrying compartment of craft type I.
Height is used to convert a cargo item into a volume requirement
for the craft receiving the item. Height for a helicopter craft
is zero.

NCRAFM(I) Mode of craft type I. Modes are:

- 1 landing craft
- 2 semi-amphibian
- 3 true-amphibian
- 4 true air cushion vehicle
- 5 barge discharge lighter
- 6 helicopter
- 7 Not used
- 8 rigid sidewall air cushion vehicle.

MULHAT(I) Multi-hatch code for craft type I. MN is the code where:

- M is the number of hatch slots blocked or rendered unusable
to other craft due to mooring of a craft at a general cargo
ship.
- N is the number of hatches which can discharge cargo simult-
aneously to the craft.

NCCITM(I,J) Cargo carrying capacities of craft type I.

> 0 Number of items of cargo module J that craft type I can carry.

= 0 Craft type I can carry zero items of module J.

= -1 Weight, volume, and deck space capacities are used to determine the number of items craft type I can carry.

NFILE(I) The number of full containers that must be removed before loading of retrograde containers onto the craft can begin.

CRAFFS(I) Deck space capacity in square feet for craft type I. (NOTE: Deck space is only used for calculating the number of vehicles a craft will carry.)

COMMON BLOCK AC4 - Truck Data.

TRUKWT(I) Weight capacity in short tons of truck type I.

TRUKVL(I) Volume capacity in cubic feet of truck type I.

TRUKSP(I,J) Speeds in miles per hour of truck type I.

 J = 1 Truck is empty.

 J = 2 Truck is loaded or partially loaded.

NTCITM(I,J) Number of items of cargo module J that will fit into truck I.

 > 0 Number of items of cargo module J that truck type I can carry.

 = 0 Truck type I can carry zero items of module J.

 = -1 Weight, volume, and deck space capacities are used to compute the number of items truck type I can carry.

NPRTRK(I,J) Truck priority matrix.

 > 0 The priority number of truck type I for cargo type J.

 = 0 Truck type I is incompatible with cargo type J.

NPRTCG(I) Highest priority cargo module currently on truck I.

MHEPRY(I,J,K) MHE priorities for trucks.

 I is priority number.

 J is truck type.

 K is cargo tag.

 (NOTE: If priority is zero, then no appropriate MHE types assignable. If the MHE type equals the number of mobile MHE types plus one, then no MHE are required.)

KPRCAR Current cargo module on truck. It is used by the truck selection routine (TRKSEL).

IPRTRK Priority of truck type selected by TRKSEL. Output of TRKSEL.

ITRUCK ID of truck selected by TRKSEL. If equals zero, no compatible truck is in the queue. Also, this is the ID of the truck currently under consideration in other subroutines.

NTRUKQ Number of trucks currently waiting in the truck queue.

NTRKPR Maximum number of compatible MHE priorities for trucks. Dimension
 of I subscript in MHEPRY.

MHETRK(I) Mobile MHE type currently assigned to truck I. If MHETRK equals
 five, then no MHE is needed.

LDGTTM(I,J,K) Ground-truck transfer times for truck k, MHE J, and cargo tag I.

LDTGTM(I,J,K) Truck-ground transfer times for truck k, MHE J, and cargo tag I.

COMMON BLOCK A05 - Cargo Hatch Data.

NHSSHPI) Number of hatch slots at ship I.

NCHSHP(I) Number of cargo hatches on ship I.

IDSHIP(I) Ship type of ship I.

= 1 General cargo ship.

= 2 SS container ship.

= 3 LASH ship.

= 4 RO/RO ship.

= 5 NSS containership.

NSHPS(I) ID of ship that contains hatch slot I.

IDHSLT(I) Hatch slot type of hatch slot I.

NCHCOR(I) ID of cargo hatch corresponding to hatch slot I.

LOCHS(I) Location of hatch slot I.

= 1 Near side of general cargo ship.

= 2 Near side and end of general cargo ship.

= 3 Far side of general cargo ship.

= 4 Far side and end of general cargo ship.

= 5 Causeway.

= 6 LASH Barge Slot - LUS - Seawall only.

= 7 Containership slot for lighters.

= 8 SS containership slot for helicopters.

= 9 NSS containership slot for helicopters.

NHATSS(I) Hatch slot state of hatch slot I.

NSTYP(I) Ship type associated with hatch slot type I.

NHATNO(I) Number associated with NHATSS.

IDCARH(I) Ship type holding cargo hatch I.

NSBOOM(I)	ID of cargo hatch sharing heavy lift boom with cargo hatch I, or the number of snatchable container levels at an NSS containership.
NSTIND(I)	First index number in hatch table for cargo hatch I.
ICHOR	Number of cargo hatch corresponding to hatch slot currently under consideration.
NSSSI(I)	ID of ship transfer facility currently at ship I.
NHATIX(I)	Number of cargo hatch containing cargo at index I in the hatch table.
NDCB(I)	"Deck-cell-Barge number" of cargo at index I.
NACCES(I)	Access number of cargo at index I.
NHTTAB(I,J)	Hatch table where: <div style="margin-left: 100px;">J is cargo module</div> <div style="margin-left: 100px;">I is index number.</div>
NTOTAL(I)	Total number of cargo items at index I.
LINDEX	Last index number in hatch table.

COMMON BLOCK A06 - Number of elements in the system.

NCRTYP(I)	Number of craft type I in the system.
NTKTYP(I)	Number of trucks of type I in the system.
NLSTYP(I)	Number of LUS of type I in the system.
NMHTYP(I,J)	Number of mobile MHE units of type I currently in MHE pool J. J = 1 is beach MHE pool. J = 2 is In-shore site MHE pool. J = 3 is depot MHE pool.
IDCRAF(I)	Craft type of craft I.
IDTRUK(I)	Truck type of truck I.
IDLUS(I)	LUS type of LUS I.
IDSVDH(I)	Cargo module of vehicles in SD vehicle event.
NCARTP	Number of cargo modules.
NCRFTP	Number of craft types.
NTRKTP	Number of truck types.
NLUSTP	Number of LUS types.
NMHETP	Number of mobile MHE types.
NHTSTP	Number of hatch slot types.
NCARHT	Number of cargo hatches.
NMHEPL	Number of MHE pools.
NLUS	Number of LUS in the system.
NTAGTP	Number of cargo tags.
NSI	Number of ship transfer facilities.

COMMON BLOCK A07 - LOTS system description.

DIST(I) Distance in miles.

 I = 1 Ship to beach queue.

 I = 2 Ship's queue to ship.

 I = 3 Beach queue to ship's queue.

 I = 4 Beach queue to beach.

 I = 5 Beach to ISS queue.

 I = 6 ISS to Depot queue.

 I = 7 ISS queue to ISS.

 I = 8 Depot queue to Depot.

 I = 9 Causeway to beach.

CAPST(I) Capacity in short tons of storage I.

 I = 1 is THA at the beach.

 I = 2 is THA at amphibian discharge point.

 I = 3 is destination.

ACAPST(I) Short tons of cargo currently located at storage area I.

LUSCRF(I) ID of craft currently at LUS I.

 < 0 ID of craft currently enroute to LUS I.

 = 0 No craft at or enroute to LUS.

 > 100 Barge number currently at seawall.

LUSTRK(I) ID of truck currently at LUS I. If zero, no truck at LUS.

LUSMHE(I) Mobile MHE type currently at LUS I. If zero, no mobile MHE at LUS I.

LUSLOC(I) Location of LUS type I.

 = 1 Beach.

 = 2 Amphibian transfer point.

 = 3 Destination.

LUSSTT(I) "MHE status" of LUS type I.

= 1 Seawall.

= 2 Fixed MHE.

= 3 Mobile MHE.

= 4 No MHE - helicopter pad.

= 5 Causeway.

LDCGTM(I,J,K) Craft-ground cargo transfer times in seconds for craft type K,
cargo tag I, MHE type J.

LDCTTM(I,J,K) Craft-truck cargo transfer times in seconds for craft type K, cargo
tag I, MHE type J.

COMMON BLOCK A08 - Current Location of Cargo.

LCRCAR(I,J) Number of cargo items of module J currently on craft I.

LTKCAR(I,J) Number of cargo items of module J currently on truck I.

LSTCAR(I,J) Number of cargo items of module J currently at storage area I.

Storage area numbers are:

= 1 THA at the beach.

= 2 THA at the amphibian discharge point.

= 3 Destination.

COMMON BLOCK A09 - Lighter Selection Data.

LISTCR(I) ID of craft I in craft selection list.

LISTHS(I) Hatch slot selection list of Ith hatch slot in the list.

NSORT(I) Temporary sorting list of clock element number which is Ith in list.

NPRCAR(I) Highest priority cargo module currently at cargo hatch I.

NLISCR Number of craft currently in LISTCR.

NLISHS Number of hatch slots currently in LISTHS.

ISLOT ID of hatch slot currently under consideration for craft assignment.

ICRAFT ID of craft currently under consideration for assignment.

NPRCHC(I,J,K) "Craft-Cargo-Hatch slot priority matrix" for cargo tag I, for hatch slot type J, and for craft type K.

COMMON BLOCK A10 - Shipment Unloading Data.

MOORTM(I,J) Mooring time in seconds at shipside for craft type I at hatch slot J.

LOADTM(I,J,K) Loading time in seconds at shipside for cargo tag K, craft J, and hatch slot I.

NBDT Barge discharge time in seconds.

NDECKD Deck delay time in seconds.

NRTM80 Time in seconds to flip heavy lift boom.

NRTM15 Time required to rerig from heavy lift boom to normal boom.

NSMT Time to move an NSS container ship to a ship transfer facility.

NSIMT Ship transfer facility mooring time in seconds.

NHELOD Helicopter delay time in seconds.

NSIWT Warp time in seconds.

COMMON BLOCK A11 - Status of Ship Unloading.

NCITEM(I)	Number of items of cargo module I allowed on craft currently under consideration.
ITIME	Current time in seconds in loading operation.
LDTIME	Time in seconds required for loading.
JSLOT	ID of hatch slot where loading is currently being performed.
JHATCH	ID of cargo hatch where loading is currently being performed.
WEIGHT	Weight of cargo that may be loaded from current hatch to current craft.
VOLUME	Volume of cargo that may be loaded from current hatch to current craft.
L1	First index number in current cargo hatch that contains cargo.
L3	Last index number in current cargo hatch.
CCWT	Current weight of cargo in craft.
CCVL	Current volume of cargo in craft.
INDEX	Index number of cargo currently being loaded.
NCONTR	Number of items currently in craft.
FLOOR	Deck space of vehicular cargo that may be loaded from current hatch to current craft.
CCFS	Current deck space used on craft.

COMMON BLOCK A12 - Lighter Unloading Site (LUS) Data.

LUSQUE(I) ID of Ith craft in LUS queue.
NPRCCG(I) Highest priority cargo module currently on craft I.
NPRLUS(I,J,K) LUS type.
NPRMHE(I,J,K) Mobile MHE type for cargo tage K, craft J, and priority I.
LUSLIS(I) ID of first open LUS of type I. If equal zero then no open LUS of type I.
LUSSDT(I,J) LUS shutdown time.
LUSBTM(I,J) LUS setup time.
LUSCRQ Number of craft in LUS queue.
NLUSPR Maximum number of LUS-MHE priorities for any craft-cargo combination.
LUSOPN Number of LUS that are currently open.

COMMON BLOCK A13 - Cumulative Output Statistics.

NCRCUM(I,J) Cumulative craft statistics for craft ID I.

If J = 1 Number of cycles completed.

= 2 Time in ship's queue.

= 3 Travel-ship's queue to ship.

= 4 Mooring.

= 5 Loading.

= 6 Unmooring.

= 7 Travel-ship to LUS queue.

= 8 Time in LUS queue.

= 9 Travel-LUS queue to LUS.

= 10 Setup time at LUS.

= 11 Off-loading at LUS.

= 12 Waiting for off-loading.

= 13 Shutdown at LUS.

= 14 Travel-LUS to ship's queue.

= 15 Beach hold queue.

NTKCUM(I,J) Cumulative truck statistics for truck ID number I.

If J = 1 Number of cycles completed.

= 2 Time in truck queue.

= 3 Loading at LUS.

= 4 Waiting at LUS.

= 5 Loading at THA/LUS.

= 6 Travel loaded.

= 7 Unloading.

= 8 Waiting for unloading.

= 9 Travel unloaded.

MHECYC(I,J,K) Number of times returned to pool J, MHE type I, and LUS
if K = 1 or storage if K = 2.

MHECAR(I,J,K) Number of cargo items carried by MHE type I at pool J of cargo
module K.

MHECUM(I,J,K) MHE time statistic at return to pool J for MHE type I and for
K = 1 Time at LUS.

= 2 Loading storage area.

= 3 Unloading storage area.

LUSUSE(I,J) LUS statistics for LUS I and craft type J.

LUSCUM(I,J) For LUS type I,
J = 1 Time occupied.

= 2 Time reserved.

NSTCUM(I,J) Not used.

NHSCUM(I,J) Hatch slot time statistic for hatch slot I where:

J = 1 Time closed.

= 2 Time open.

= 3 Time blocked.

= 4 Time occupied.

= 5 Time saved.

= 6 Time empty.

= 7 Time in system.

NHSCRF(I,J) Number of craft serviced of craft type (or truck type J) at hatch
slot I.

NTRAFF(I) Not used.

NCRCAR(I,J) Total cumulative cargo of module J carried by craft I.

APPENDIX C

INPUT DATA FORMATS

BASIC DATA

Basic data is not changed during the execution of any given job. Several simulation runs may be made in one job using the same set of basic data. Basic data is printed in the same order that it is read. Different sets of run dependent data can be entered for each job. The data formats are described in this appendix in the same order as the data cards are read by the program.

LOGICAL UNIT OPTIONS

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I5	1-5	NTAPE	Assigns logical unit to narrative message output report
	I5	6-10	NTAPE1	Assigns logical unit to periodic reports output report
	I5	11-15	NTAPE2	Not used
	I5	16-20	NTAPE3	Assigns logical unit to each craft loading operation at shipside output report

(A value of 2 suppresses the output and a value of 6 writes the output.)

TITLE

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	20A4	1-80	NALPHA(20)	Title of run for alphanumeric output only
2	20A4	1-80	NALPHA(20)	Title of run for alphanumeric output only

CARGO MODULES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	NCARTP	Number of cargo modules
One record for each cargo module plus one record for empty container module (NCARTP + 1 records).				
2-N	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	Module description (used for alpha-numeric output only)
	I7	18-24	I	Cargo module priority number
	F7.2	25-31	CARGWT(I)	Module weight
	F7.2	32-38	CARGUT(I)	Module volume
	F7.2	39-45	CARGCT(I)	Module category
	I7	46-52	NCARHL(I)	Module heavy lift category
	I7	53-59	NCGTAG(I)	Module tag

CARGO TAGS

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	NTAGTP	Number of cargo tags
One record for each cargo tage (NTAGTA records).				
2	I8	1-8	I	Cargo tag number
	17A4	13-80	NALPHA(17)	Cargo tag description

CRAFT TYPES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	NCRFTP	Number of craft types
Three records for each craft type (3 X NCRFTP records).				
2	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	Craft type description (used for alphanumeric output only)
	F7.2	18-24	CRAFWI(I)	Weight capacity (tons)
	F7.2	25-31	CRAFLV(I)	Volume capacity (cuft)
	F7.2	32-38	CRAFSP(I,1)	Craft speed empty, land (mph)
	F7.2	39-45	CRAFSP(I,2)	Craft speed loaded, land (mph)
	F7.2	46-52	CRAFSP(I,3)	Craft speed empty, sea (knots)
	F7.2	53-59	CRAFSP(I,4)	Craft speed loaded, sea (knots)
	F7.2	60-66	CRAFHT(I)	Craft cargo carrying height (ft)
	I7	67-73	NCRAFM(I)	Craft mode
	I7	74-80	MULHAT(I)	Multi-hatch code
3	J(12)	1-2J	NCCITM(I,J)	Craft cargo carrying capacity (I is craft number, J = 1 to NCARTP + 1.)
4	I8	1-8	NFILE(I)	Containers/file
	F8.2	9-16	CRAFFS(I)	Craft deck space (sq ft)

TRUCK TYPES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	NTRKTP	Number of truck types
Two records for each truck type (2 X NTRKTP records)				
2	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	Truck type description (used for alphanumeric output only)
	F7.2	18-24	TRUKWT(I)	Weight capacity (tons)
	F7.2	25-31	TRUKVL(I)	Volume capacity (cu ft)
	F7.2	32-38	TRUKSP(I,1)	Truck speed empty (mph)
	F7.2	39-45	TRUKSP(I,2)	Truck speed loaded (mph)
3	J(I2)	1-2J	NTCITM(I,J)	Truck cargo carrying capacity (I is the truck number, J = 1 to NCARTP + 1)

LIGHTER UNLOADING SITE (LUS) TYPES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	NLUSTP	Number of LUS types

One record for each LUS type (NLUSTP records)

2	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	LUS type description
	17	18-24	I	LUS type number
	17	25-31	LUSLOC(I)	LUS location
	17	32-38	LUSSTT	LUS MHE status

MHE TYPES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	NMHETP	Number of Mobile MHE types
	I8	9-16	NMHEPL	Number of Mobile MHE pools

One record for each MHE type plus three additional records (NMHETP + 3 records). The last three records are:

NMHETP + 1 Sea wall crane
 NMHETP + 2 Semi-mobile crane
 NMHETP + 3 not used

2	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	MHE type description (used for alphanumeric output only)
	I7	18-24	I	MHE type number

HATCH SLOT TYPES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	NHTSTP	Number of hatch slot types

One record for each hatch slot type (NHTSTP records).

2	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	Hatch slot description (used for alphanumeric output only).
	I7	18-24	I	Hatch slot type number
	I7	25-31	NSTYP(I)	Ship type

MOORING TIMES

One record for each craft type

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	J(F6.2)	1-6J	MOORTM(J,I)	Mooring times (min) (J = 1, NHTSTP) (I = hatch slot types)

LOADING DELAY TIMES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	F8.2	1-8	NDBT	Barge discharge time (min)
	F8.2	9-16	NDECKD	Deck delay time (min)
	F8.2	17-24	NRTM80	Heavy boom rig time (min)
	F8.2	25-32	NRTM15	Light boom rig time (min)
	F8.2	33-40	NSMT	Ship move time (min)
	F8.2	41-48	NSIMT	Ship facility mooring time (min)
	F8.2	49-56	NHELOD	Helicopter platform delay time (min)
	F8.2	57-64	NSIWT	Ship facility relocation time (min)

SHIP-CRAFT CARGO TRANSFER TIMES

One record for each craft type and cargo tag.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-N6	LOADTM(N,I,J)	Loading time for a cargo module (mins) (N is hatch slot type) (I is craft type) (J is cargo tag)

LIGHTER UNLOADING SITE SET-UP TIMES

One record for each craft type plus one additional record (NCRFTP+1 records).
The last record is for barges.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-6N	LUSTBM(I,N)	LUS set-up time (mins) (I is craft type) (N is LUS type)

LIGHTER UNLOADING SITE SHUT-DOWN TIMES

One record for each craft type plus one additional record (NCRFTP+1 records).
The last record is for barges.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-N	LUSSDT(I,N)	LUS shut-down time (mins) (I is craft type) (N is LUS type)

CRAFT-TRUCK CARGO TRANSFER TIMES

One record for each craft type and cargo tag.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-6N	LDCTTM(J,N,I)	Time to transfer a cargo (mins) module from craft to truck (J is cargo tag) (N is MHE type; N=1 to NMHETP+3) (I is craft type)

Incompatible times are indicated by a -1.00.

CRAFT-GROUND CARGO TRANSFER TIMES

One record for each craft type and cargo tag.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-6N	LDCGTM(J,N,I)	Time to transfer a cargo module from craft to ground (mins) (J is cargo tag) (N is MHE type; N=1 to MMHETP+3) (I is craft type)

GROUND-TRUCK CARGO TRANSFER TIMES

One record for each truck type and each cargo tag.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-6N	LDGTTM(J,N,I)	Time to transfer a cargo module from the ground to a truck (mins) (J is cargo tag) (N is MHE type; N=1 to NMHETP+1) (I is truck type)

TRUCK-GROUND CARGO TRANSFER TIMES

One record for each truck type and each cargo tag.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(F6.2)	1-6N	LDTTGM(J,N,I)	Time to transfer a cargo module from a truck to the ground (mins) (J is cargo tag) (N is MHE type; N=1 to NMHETP+1) (I is truck type)

CRAFT-CARGO-HATCH SLOT PRIORITY MATRIX

One card for each craft type and for each hatch slot type.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(15)	1-N5	NPRCHC(I,J,N)	Craft selection priority (I is craft type) (J is hatch slot type) (N is cargo tag)

LUS-MHE PRIORITY MATRIX

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	NLUSPR	Number of LUS-MHE choices (priorities) for any given craft and cargo

Two records for each craft type and each priority.

2	N(I5)	I-N5	NPRLUS(J,I,N)	LUS priority for a given craft type and cargo tag (J is LUS type) (I is craft type) (N is cargo tag)
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3	N(I5)	I-N5	NPRMHE(J,I,N)	Mobile MHE, if any, used with a given LUS type, craft type, and cargo tag. (J is LUS type) (I is craft type) (N is cargo tag)
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TRUCK PRIORITY MATRIX

One record for each truck type.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	N(15)	I-N5	NPRTK(I,N)	Priority of each truck type for each cargo tag (I is truck type) (N is cargo tag)

MHE PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TRUCKS

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	NTRKPK	Number of MHE choices (priorities) for any given truck and cargo tag

One record for each priority number and each truck type.

2	N(I5)	I-N5	MHEPRY(J,I,N)	MHE priority for each truck type and cargo tag (J is priority number) (I is truck type) (N is cargo tag)
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NUMBER OF RUNS FOR THIS JOB

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I1	1	NUMDS	Number of runs for current job

RUN DEPENDENT DATA

Run dependent data is printed in the same order that it is read. The following describes run dependent data for a simulation run.

CRAFT IN SYSTEM

One record for each craft type.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	I	Craft type
	I8	9-16	NCRTYP(I)	Number of craft type I available to perform the operation

TRUCKS IN SYSTEMS

One record for each truck type.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	I	Truck type
	I8	9-16	NTRKTYP(I)	Number of truck type I available to perform the operation

LUS IN THE SYSTEM

One card for each LUS type.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	I	LUS type
	I8	9-16	NLSTYP(I)	Number of LUS type I available to perform the operation

MOBILE MHE IN THE SYSTEM

One record for each mobile MHE type.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	I	Mobile MHE type
	3(I8)	9-32	NMHTYP(I,J)	Number of mobile MHE of type I in pool J (J=1 is beach pool) (J=2 is amphibian pool) (J=3 is destination pool)

SHIPS IN THE SYSTEM

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	18	1-8	NELEMT(3)	Number of ships in the system to be unloaded
One record for each ship.				
2	4A4	1-16	NALPHA(4)	Ship description (used for alpha numeric output only)
	I7	18-24	IDSHIP(I)	Ship type of ship I
	I7	25-31	NHSSHP(I)	Number of hatch slots in ship I
	I7	32-38	NCHSHP(I)	Number of cargo hatches on ship I
	I7	39-45	NCLOCK(NCLKEL+1)	Arrival time of ship I. At least one ship must have an arrival time of zero.

HATCH SLOT DATA

One card for each hatch slot.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	I	Hatch slot number
	I8	9-16	IDHSLT(I)	Hatch slot type of hatch slot I
	I8	17-24	NSHPS(I)	Number of ship with hatch slot I
	I8	25-32	NCHOR(I)	Number of cargo hatch used by hatch slot I
	I8	33-40	LOCHS(I)	Hatch location (see common A05)

HATCH TABLES

First record for each cargo hatch.

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	IDCARH	Cargo hatch type of hatch I
	I8	9-16	NSBOOM(I)	ID of cargo hatch sharing heavy lift boom with cargo hatch I or the number of snatchable container levels on a NSS containership

Two records for each cargo hatch.

2	I3	1-3	NHATIX(INDEX)	Cargo hatch number
	I3	4-6	NDCB(INDEX)	"Deck-Cell-Barge" number
	I3	7-9	NACCES(INDEX)	Access number of general cargo
	I3	10-12	N	End signal for index in this cargo hatch. Equals -1 is last index number in this cargo hatch. Not equal -1 means more index
	22I3	13-79	NHTTAB(INDEX,J)	Cargo module number (22 modules)
3	18I3	1-54	NHTTAB(INDEX,J)	Additional cargo modules

NUMBER OF SHIP TRANSFER FACILITIES IN THE SYSTEM

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	1-8	NSI	Number of ship facilities in the system

DISTANCES

All distances are in miles

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	F8.2	1-8	DIST(1)	Ship to beach queue distance
	F8.2	9-16	DIST(2)	Ship's queue to ship distance
	F8.2	17-24	DIST(3)	Beach queue to ship's queue distance
	F8.2	25-32	DIST(4)	Beach queue to beach distance
	F8.2	33-40	DIST(5)	Beach to amphibian unloading area queue
	F8.2	41-48	DIST(6)	Amphibian unloading area to desti- nation queue
	F8.2	49-56	DIST(7)	Amphibian area queue to amphibian area
	F8.2	57-64	DIST(8)	Destination queue to destination
	F8.2	65-72	DIST(9)	Causeway to beach

TEMPORARY HOLDING AREA (THA) CAPACITIES

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	F8.2	1-8	CAPST(1)	Capacity in tons of cargo at the THA at the beach
	F8.2	9-16	CAPST(2)	Capacity in tons of cargo at the THA at the amphibian unloading area

TIME INTERVALS

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	F8.2	1-8	INTCUM	Time interval between cumulative statistical output reports
	F8.2	9-16	INTPER	Time interval between checks of MHE pools for estimated MHE requirements

OUTPUT CHOICE

<u>Rec</u>	<u>Format</u>	<u>Col.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	I8	I-8	ICOUT	<p>User output option</p> <p>1 = productivities printed with periodic report for each individual craft</p> <p>2 = Productivities printed at end of the run only for each individual craft</p> <p>3 = Productivities printed with each periodic report, accumulated for each craft type</p> <p>4 = Productivities printed at end of run only, accumulated for each craft type</p>

APPENDIX D

SIZE LIMITATIONS

The size of the data arrays are limited by the size of the dimension specifications in COMMON. The following steps should be taken to change the array specifications:

1. Change the appropriate dimension specifications in all COMMONS.
2. Format changes may be needed for input/output, especially in RPDATA, RSDATA, WCLOCK, and CUMOUT.
3. The upper limit of the first DO statement in START must be changed. This DO loop initializes all statistical arrays in common to zero. The upper limit must equal the number of variables in COMMON A13.

The dimension specifications are currently set to the following values:

100	Elements = # craft + # trucks + # ships + # hatch slots + # simultaneous self-deployable vehicle events + 1
40	Cargo modules (39 user-defined cargo modules plus one for empty containers)
13	Cargo tags

10	Craft types (9 user-defined craft types plus one for LASH barges)
10	Truck types
10	MHE priorities for trucks
15	MHE types (12 user-defined mobile MHE types plus three non-mobile)
30	Craft
30	Trucks
30	LUS
5	Ships
20	Hatch slots
20	Cargo hatches
100	Index numbers in hatch tables
10	Hatch slot types
5	Ship transfer facilities
15	LUS-MHE priorities

APPENDIX E

JOB CONTROL STATEMENTS

The job control language (JCL) statements to catalogue a private library on a disk pack, to compile and to execute the LOTS program are given in Figures E.1, E.2, E.3 and E.4.

```

//JOB CARD
/*SETUP      TIME=1      CORE=150 TAPES=1    DISK=1    SERIAL=10
/*SETUP      EXTID=0170    INIT=PRIATE    UNIT=0    DISP=OLD
//STEP1 EXEC PG=ITERP14
//DD1 DD DSN=JLOTS.DJULIB,DISP=(NEW,CATLG),UNIT=3330,
// DD3=(REFCM=U,BLKSIZE=13030),
// SPACE=(CYL,(25.5*25)),VOL=SER=091010
/*
/*EOF

```

FIGURE E.1. JCL TO CATALOGUE A PRIVATE LIBRARY ON A DISK PACK

```

//JOB CARD
/*SETUP      TIME=1      CORE=150 TAPES=1    DISK=1    SERIAL=10
/*SETUP      EXTID=0170    INIT=PRIATE    UNIT=0    DISP=OLD
//JCLIB DD DSN=JLOTS.DJULIB,DISP=OLD
//PGCOMP EXEC FORTCCL.
//          PARM,FORT=SOURCE,
//          PARM,LKED=NOAL
//FORT.SYSIN DD *
//          SOURCE DECK
/*
//LKED.SYSIN DD DSN=JLOTS.DJULIB(LOTCONE),DISP=SHR
//LKED.SYSIN DD *
/*
/*EOF

```

FIGURE E.2. JCL TO COMPILE AND TO STORE THE OBJECT CODE OF THE FIRST ROUTINE

```

//JOB CARD
//*SETUP          TIME=0          CORE=1024 TAPES=1          DISKET=1          REQU=1
//*SETUP          EXTID=0170          INITID=011410          UNIT=0          DISP=0
//JOB LIB        DD DSN=JCLTS.00JCLIP.DISP=OLD
//EXEC COMP EXEC FORTCOL.
//              PAR//PORT=SOURCE
//PORT.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//PORT.SYSIN DD *
//              SOURCE DECK
//
//LKED.SYSLMOD DD DSN=*.JCLLIB.DISP=SHR
//LKED.SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//LKED.SYSAD DD DSN=*.JCLLIB.DISP=SHR
//LKED.SYSIN DD *
//              INCLUDE SYCAD(LOTSONE)
//              ENTRY MAIN
//              NAME LOTSONE(R)
//
//*EOF

```

FIGURE E.3. JCL TO COMPILE AND TO STORE THE OBJECT CODE OF ALL ROUTINES EXCEPT THE FIRST. (COMPILED ROUTINES CAN BE CHANGED AND COMPILED AGAIN. THE NEW OBJECT REPLACES THE OLD OBJECT CODE. MORE THAN ONE ROUTINE MAY BE COMPILED SIMULTANEOUSLY.)

```

//JOB CARD
//*SETUP          TIME=0          CORE=310 TAPES=1          DISKET=1          REQU=1
//*SETUP          EXTID=0170          INITID=011410          UNIT=0          DISP=0
//JOB LIB        DD DSN=JCLTS.00JCLIP.DISP=OLD
//RUN EXEC PGM=LOTSONE.TIME=2
//CO.FTJ2F001 DD DUMMY
//CO.FT05F001 DD *
//              INPUT DATA DECK
//
//CO.FT05F001 DD SYSOUT=A.
//              COPE=(RECFM=FA,LRECL=133,CLKSIZE=465)
//*EOF

```

FIGURE E.4. JCL TO EXECUTE THE PROGRAM



APPENDIX F PROGRAM LISTING

This appendix contains the LOTS Simulation Model which is listed first. The main program is followed by various appropriate subroutines. Subroutines are listed in alphabetical order.


```

007443/41      DATE = 78-11      EVENT1      EVENT2      DATE = 78-11      007443/41
C   INTER=2NCTMP     NDATE     NACCS     A5
C   INTER=2NCTOTAL    NDATE     NACCS     A6
C   INTER=2NCTMP     NDATE     NACCS     A6
C   INTER=2NCTOTAL    NDATE     NACCS     A6
C   INTER=2NCTMP     NDATE     NACCS     A9
C   INTER=2NCTOTAL    NDATE     NACCS     A9
C   INTER=2NCTMP     NDATE     NACCS     A11
C   INTER=2NCTOTAL    NDATE     NACCS     A11
C   PLACE CRAFT IN SHIP-S QUEUE.
C   N(CLOCK(IACTEL))=-N(CLOCK(IACTEL))
C   N(CLOCK(IACTEL))=-N(CLOCK(IACTEL))
C   N(CLOCK(IACTEL))=-N(CLOCK(IACTEL))
C   PUT NEW CRAFT IN PROPER PLACE IN CRAFT SELECTION LIST.
C   L=2N ISOR-1
C   L=2N ISOR-1
C   J=2N ISOR-1
C   IF(LISTCMP(J),ALT,IACTEL) GOTO 3
C   LISTCMP(J)=LISTCMP(J)
C   CONTINUE
C   LISTCMP(J)=IACTEL
C   L=2N
C   GOTO 4
C   LISTCMP(J+1)=IACTEL
C   L=2N+1
C   CONTINUE
C   L=2N+1
C   UPDATE PRODUCTIVITY STATISTICS
C   FROM=INDCY(IACTEL,1)
C   ISUB=TIME-INDCY(IACTEL,2)
C   KSTAT(IACTEL,ISUB,2)=KSTAT(IACTEL,ISUB,2)+ISUB1
C   OTIME=ISUB1/5600.
C   WRITE(NTAPE,'') IACTEL,OTIME
C   FORMAT(IY,ENCRFT,I4,26H ARRIVES AT SHIP-S QUEUE,,F10.2,12H HOUR
C   ,GCLF)
C   GO TO 10
C   ENTRY CRAFTU
C   IF(PLUSCK,F0.0) GO TO 1010
C   L=1
C   ENDSHIPC
C   CHECK FOR ANY UNOCCUPIED MATCH SLOTS
C   IF(PLUSCK,F0.0) GO TO 1000
C   BLOCK=0
C   IPRA=
C   LOOK THRU PATCH SLOTS AND CRAFT IN SELECTION LISTS.
C   GO TO 1010
C   KTYPE=LSTP(SLOT)
C   KTYPE=LSTP(SLOT)
C   KTYPE=LSTP(SLOT)
C   KTYPE=LSTP(SLOT)

```

EVENT

DATE = 74511

20743/41

MINUS=ISLOT

IS ISLOT AND END SLOT?

IF (CLOCK(SLOT),NE,4).AND.(CLOCK(SLOT),NE,2)) GOTO 120

IF (CRAFT LOAD AT MORE THAN 1 HATCH?

IF (CRAFT,FG,1) GOTO 300

RESET LAST SLOT TO END SLOT.

IF (ISLOT,FG,1) GOTO 110

IF (CLOCK(SLOT)-1,NE,1).AND.(CLOCK(SLOT)-1,NE,1)) GOTO 110

MINUS=ISLOT

GOTO 120

110 MINUS=ISLOT

FIND EXTENT OF BLOCKABLE SLOTS.

LOOK FOR HIGHEST SLOT.

IF (PLUS,GC,NPLUS) GOTO 140

120 IF (PLUS,GC,NPLUS)

130 PLUS=PLUS+1

IF (CLOCK(SLOT),FG,2).OR.(CLOCK(SLOT),FG,4)) NPLUS=PLUS

IF (CLOCK(SLOT),FG,2).AND.(NPLUS(SLOT),LE,4)) GOTO 160

HIGHEST BLOCKABLE SLOT FOUND.

NPLUS=PLUS-1

LOOK FOR LOWEST SLOT.

140 IF (PLUS,LC,NMINUS) GOTO 140

MINUS=MINUS-1

IF (CLOCK(SLOT),FG,2).OR.(CLOCK(SLOT),FG,4)) MINUS=MINUS

IF (CLOCK(SLOT),FG,2).AND.(MINUS(SLOT),LE,4)) GOTO 120

LOWEST BLOCKABLE SLOT FOUND.

NMINUS=MINUS+1

HIGHEST AND LOWEST FOUND?

140 IF (PLUS,LC,NPLUS) GOTO 130

BLOCKABLE SLOTS FOUND. ASSIGN OR SAVE CRAFT AND SLOTS.

IF (PLUS,LC,1) GOTO 210

ARE BLOCKABLE SLOTS END SLOTS?

IF (PLUS,PLUS,FG,2).OR.(CLOCK(SLOT),FG,4)) GOTO 195

IF (PLUS,PLUS,FG,2).OR.(CLOCK(SLOT),FG,4)) GOTO 200

GOTO 210

195 MINUS=ISLOT

GOTO 200

210 PLUS=ISLOT

GOTO 200

ARE THERE ENOUGH BLOCKABLE SLOTS TO ASSIGN CRAFT?

210 IF (PLUS-MINUS+1,LT,12) GOTO 3000

215 IF (PLUS-MINUS+1,FG,12) GOTO 2000

MORE THAN ENOUGH BLOCKABLE SLOTS. BLOCK CLOSED OR EMPTY SLOTS IF POSSIBLE.

EVENT

DATE = 74511

20743/41

1. PLUS,LC,ISLOT) GOTO 200

10 (PLUS,LC,ISLOT) GOTO 200

GOTO 247

220 PLUS=ISLOT+12-1

GOTO 2000

230 MINUS=ISLOT-12+1

GOTO 2000

C FIND NEXT SLOTS.

C 240 IF (PLUS,LC,1) GOTO 250

C TRY TO BLOCK EMPTY OR CLOSED SLOTS IF CRAFT LOADS AT OPEN HATCH.

C IF (PLUS(MINUS),FG,4) GOTO 260

GOTO 270

C TRY TO FIND AN OPEN SLOT FOR MULTI-MATCH-LOADING CRAFT.

C 250 IF (PLUS(MINUS),FG,4) GOTO 270

260 MINUS=MINUS+1

GOTO 215

270 PLUS=PLUS+1

GOTO 215

C BLOCK ALL SLOTS FROM MINUS TO PLUS FOR MULTI-MATCH CRAFT ASSIGNMENT.

C 2000 DO 2100 I=MINUS,NPLUS

IF (I,FG,ISLOT) GOTO 2100

C RESET HATCH SLOT STATE TO BLOCKED.

C NSTATE=NHATCH(I)

NHATCH(I)=ISLOT

WRITE (TAPE,2010) I,ICRAFT,ISLOT

2010 FORMAT(1X,10H HATCH SLOT,13,18H BLOCKED BY CRAFT,13, 9H AT SLOT, 13)

GOTO(1200,2020,2030,2040),NSTATE

C CLOSE AND BLOCKED.

2020 NHATCH(I)=E

GOTO 2100

C EMPTY AND BLOCKED.

2030 NHATCH(I)=E

GOTO 2100

C UNOCCUPIED AND BLOCKED.

2040 NHATCH(I)=E

ICRAFT=NHATCH(I)+1

NHATCH(I)=PLUS(MINUS+1,20)+MINUS+1 (CLOCK(SLOT))

NPLUS=PLUS+1

NHATCH(I)=ISLOT

2100 CONTINUE

GOTO 300

C CRAFT CANNOT BE ASSIGNED DUE TO OCCUPIED ADJACENT SLOTS. SAVE AVAILABLE SLOTS AND CRAFT.

3000 DO 3200 I=MINUS,NPLUS

IF (I,FG,ISLOT) GOTO 3150

NSTATE=NHATCH(I)

NHATCH(I)=ISLOT

WRITE (TAPE,2100) I,ICRAFT,ISLOT

DATE = 78411

EVENTS

HELICOPTER LEAVING PLATFORM. RESET MATCH SLOT STATE.

UPDATE SLOT
UPDATE SLOT

CRAFT WORKING CRIPSIDE SLIT

UNIDENTIFIED

KNATCHERCHONCHESLOD

GO 1450 1450

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

CRAFT WORKING CRIPSIDE SLIT

GO 1450

GO 1450

GO 1450

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GO 1450

DATE = 78411

HELICOPTER LEAVING PLATFORM. RESET MATCH SLOT STATE.

UPDATE SLOT
UPDATE SLOT

CRAFT WORKING CRIPSIDE SLIT

UNIDENTIFIED

KNATCHERCHONCHESLOD

GO 1450 1450

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

IF (CRAFTTYPE(1),2),END,(REVIEW(1),1450) GOTO 1050

CRAFT WORKING CRIPSIDE SLIT

GO 1450

GO 1450

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22/4/74

DATE = 7/8/11

EVENT 14

1105 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H HOURS.1)

GO TO 500

105 IS AT DEPT.

1100 WRITE(NTAPE,10)LCRCAR(IACTEL,1)+1

1101 FORMAT(1X,14,21H ITEMS OF CARGO TYPE,14,2CH UNLOADED AT DEPT.,1)

1102 LSTCAR(1)=LSTCAR(1)+LCRCAR(IACTEL,1)

1103 ACAPT(1)=ACAPT(1)+LCRCAR(IACTEL,1)+CARCONT(1)

LCRCAR(IACTEL,1)=0

1104 TEST FOR CONTAINER CARGO.

1105 IF(CARGO(1).EQ.-1.000) GO TO 3001

GO TO 300

UNACCEPTABLE MHE MESSAGE

1106 WRITE(NTAPE,10)MHE(1)+1

1107 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H UNACCEPTABLE FOR CARGO TYPE, 14)

GO TO 950

1108 TRUCK IS FULL.

1109 WRITE(NTAPE,10)0

1110 FORMAT(1X,14,21H TRUCK IS FULL.)

1111 IF(1TRUCK.NE.0)WRITE(NTAPE,960)1TRUCK,14,13H HAS CARGO--/1X,4013)

GO TO 1215

1112 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1113 NO TRUCK AVAILABLE. IS A TRUCK REQUIRED?

1114 YES--IF H-VY CARGO, CONTAINERS, OR MSD VEHICLES.

1115 WRITE(NTAPE,1105)

1116 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1117 IF(1CARGO(1).EQ.-1.000) AND(1CARGO(1).GT.-1.133) GO TO 1200

1118 TRUCK IS REQUIRED. LOADING CANNOT PROCEED.

1119 WRITE(NTAPE,1105)

1120 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1121 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1122 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1123 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1124 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1125 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1126 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1127 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1128 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1129 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1130 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1131 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1132 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1133 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1134 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1135 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1136 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

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1143 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1144 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1145 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1146 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1147 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

DATE = 7/8/11

EVENT 14

1205 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1206 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1207 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1208 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1209 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1210 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1211 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1212 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1213 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1214 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1215 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1216 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1217 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1218 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

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1220 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

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1232 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1233 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1234 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1235 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1236 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1237 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

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1244 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1245 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1246 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

1247 1105M LEAVES FOR DEPT TO ARRIVE AT 14.00H

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17/11/74

DATE = 7/11/74

REPORT

CONTINUED

PLA 10

GOTO 1000

1000 DELAY

IF SET ELEMENT PRIORITY CARGO AT PATCH

1000 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1100

1010 DELAY

1020 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

1030 DELAY

1040 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

1050 DELAY

1060 GOTO 1100

1070 CONTINUE

1080 CONTINUE

1090 RETURN

END

17/11/74

DATE = 7/11/74

REPORT

CONTINUED

1000 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

1010 DELAY

1020 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

1030 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

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1550 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

1560 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

1570 IF (CARGO) GOTO 1000

100-44388-1A

```

140 IF (CLOCK(I) - C(14)) .GT. C(STATS(I) * 14) GO TO 140
141 IF (CLOCK(I) - C(14)) .GT. C(STATS(I) * 14) GO TO 140
142 COMPARE LENGTH OF TIME SLOTS HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED.
143
144 JSUB=JTEMP+1
145 IF (CLOCK(I) - C(14)) .GT. C(STATS(I) * 14) GO TO 140
146
147 LIST=STATS(I) - CTEMP
148 LIST=STATS(I) - CTEMP
149 LIST=STATS(I)
150 CONTINUE
151
152 WRITE (UNIT, 145) NLISTS, (LISTS(I), I=1, NLISTS)
153
154 FORMAT(14,13,44) UNOCCUPIED MATCH SLOTS IN NOS. IN OPEN & REF--1
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```

DATA ERROR--ARRIVING SHIP HAS NO OFFRAELF MATCH SLOTS.

200 IF (LIVTYP.EE.14) GO TO 220
WRITE (TAPE,201)
205 FORMAT (X,60) ARRIVING SHIP HAS NO OFFRAELF MATCH SLOTS. ERROR IN
DATA. PRINT DEBUG INFO AND CONTINUE.)
CALL WLOCK
220 RETURN
END

DATE = 76210 17/11/68

[illegible][illegible]

```

FILE ALL UNOCCUPIED HATCH SLOTS
POLYCODE=
L2=0, L1=BT(4)
DO DO L1=1, L2
IF ((HATCHSLOT).NE.4).AND.(HATCHSLOT.NE.14)) GO TO 50
POLYCODE=POLYCODE+1
L1=HATCHSLOT(4)=1
CONTINUE
L2=0, L1=0, L3=0 DO L3 TO 200
L2=0, L1=0, L3=1 DO L3 TO 100

```

[illegible]

TEST FOR CLOSED BUT OCCUPIABLE CONTAINER SHIP SLOT.

DATE - 10/11 23/20/40

LOCUS

200 PRINT INSTRUCTIONS
250 FORMAT(14,24)CRAFT IS FULL.
260 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 260

C ADD REQUIRED NUMBER OF EMPTY CONTAINERS FOR FERRYGRADE.

C LUNCA(CRAFT%FILL%+1)=0

C SET OTHER HIGHEST PRIORITY CARGO IN LATCH.

C 300 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0)

DO 250 I=1,14

IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 250

DO 250 J=1,14

IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 250

256 CONTINUE

256 CONTINUE

C CALC LATCH IS EMPTY.

C L2=0

DO 260 I=1,14

IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) L2=1

260 CONTINUE

GO TO 1000

270 WHAT%SCID=1

WRITE INSTRUCTIONS

280 FORMAT(14,24)CARGO PATCH WILL BE EMPTY, SO SLOT 14,14 HAS STATE R

1000 RETURN

END

DATE - 10/11 23/20/40

LOCUS

2000 PRINT INSTRUCTIONS

C CAL CRAFT

2010 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2010

2020 LUNCA(CRAFT%FILL%+1)=0

2030 LUNCA(CRAFT%FILL%+1)=0

C 2040 HELICOPTER PLATFORM, SET PLATFORM EMPTY.

C 2050 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2050

2060 WRITE INSTRUCTIONS

2070 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2070

2080 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2080

2090 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2090

2100 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2100

2110 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2110

2120 CONTINUE

2130 CONTINUE

C 2140 SET OTHER HIGHEST PRIORITY FOR ALL RELEVANT SLOTS.

C 2150 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2150

2160 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2160

2170 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2170

2180 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2180

2190 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2190

2200 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2200

2210 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2210

2220 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2220

2230 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2230

2240 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2240

2250 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2250

2260 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2260

2270 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2270

2280 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2280

2290 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2290

2300 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2300

2310 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2310

2320 IF(CRAFT%FILL%>0) GO TO 2320

[illegible][illegible]

80/05/17 11751 = 3170

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA FROM CASES.

[illegible][illegible]

```
COMMON/AB7D(10),CAPS(10),CAPST(10),LUSCH(10),LUNTC(10),LUBSW  
C(10),ALUSLC(10),LUSTIC(10),LUGCM(10),LUTG(10),LDITMC(10),LDC
```

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SOUTHERN DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
SOUTHERN DISTRICT
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK

[illegible]

11/17/51 - 11/18/51

```

IP (TIME, 27.0) = 0.1 145
170 CATCH = CATCH(2) / CTIME / 60.0
      0.046 145

```

[illegible]

DATE	TIME	SPACE	COG.	FLD	EFFICIENCY	PRODUCTIVITY/CRAFT	NO. PRODUCTIVITY/CRAFT-HR UTILIZED
15 JUL 1966	19.00	1013	208				
STATUS	10.						
STATUS	20.						
PRODUCTIVITY	10.00	1013	208				

07 STATE(5)31
PERS UNIT(6)284.00 POTO 009
TAT(5)-CUT(6)3000 CUT(6)3600.0
CEN SPILL CTRAP(1)1000 C UT(6)3
10 COMPTIME/19.25 SQUARE CARRIED (CN FID.30X.F15.3)
EFFICIENCY(7.00) UNITECAP(1.030) STAT(1)
SC EFFICIENCY(PER. FT. EFFICIENCY(4XX.F14.3)100
CEN CTRAP(6)2100 STAT(1)127.33

STATID = 1.
 18 KWTH = 1E+00 0.010 214
 STATID = KWTH = 0.01000/KTHC
 19 JUTL = 0.00000000 0.00000
 20 0.00000000/1.00000000 UTILIZATION = 0.15.00
 0.00000
 0.00000

[illegible]

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[illegible][illegible]

1019042

• 4999 • C. TAI (1999)

CONSEQUENCES OF COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE VIOLENCE-PRONE

1990-1991 = 1990-1991 = 1990-1991

LOGO (A201) PLATE 121 - 10027115.

[illegible]

DET. MRS. L. J. R. 1130

[illegible]

COPIES (DATE) PAGE
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[illegible]

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THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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Printed at the Chicago Press and Job Printing Co., Chicago, Ill.

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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110 17RUCK=1
1500 17RUCK=17RUCK+1 GOTO 110
2000 CONTINUE
1000 RETURN
END

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[illegible]

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$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma(\mathbb{R}) &= \{(x_0, x_1) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x_0 = 1\} \\ \Gamma(\mathbb{C}) &= \{(z_0, z_1) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_0| = 1\} \\ \Gamma(\mathbb{H}) &= \{(q_0, q_1) \in \mathbb{H}^2 : q_0 = 1\} \\ \Gamma(\mathbb{O}) &= \{(o_0, o_1) \in \mathbb{O}^2 : o_0 = 1\} \end{aligned}$$
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THESE RESULTS ARE IN ACCORD WITH THE FINDINGS OF OTHER RESEARCHERS. COHEN ET AL. (1972) AND COHEN AND WILSON (1973) FOUND THAT THE MORE FREQUENTLY A PERSON IS EXPOSED TO A NOISE SOURCE, THE MORE LIKELY HE IS TO DEVELOP AN AURAL TOLERANCE. IN CONTRAST, COHEN AND WILSON (1973) FOUND THAT THE MORE FREQUENTLY A PERSON IS EXPOSED TO A NOISE SOURCE, THE MORE LIKELY HE IS TO DEVELOP AN AURAL TOLERANCE. IN CONTRAST, COHEN AND WILSON (1973) FOUND THAT THE MORE FREQUENTLY A PERSON IS EXPOSED TO A NOISE SOURCE, THE MORE LIKELY HE IS TO DEVELOP AN AURAL TOLERANCE.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$, where a_n are the coefficients of the power series.

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| 1670 | 1671 | 1672 | 1673 | 1674 | 1675 | 1676 | 1677 | 1678 | 1679 | 1680 | 1681 | 1682 | 1683 | 1684 | 1685 | 1686 | 1687 | 1688 | 1689 | 1690 | 1691 | 1692 | 1693 | 1694 | 1695 | 1696 | 1697 | 1698 | 1699 | 1700 | 1701 | 1702 | 1703 | 1704 | 1705 | 1706 | 1707 | 1708 | 1709 | 1710 | 1711 | 1712 | 1713 | 1714 | 1715 | 1716 | 1717 | 1718 | 1719 | 1720 | 1721 | 1722 | 1723 | 1724 | 1725 | 1726 | 1727 | 1728 | 1729 | 1730 | 1731 | 1732 | 1733 | 1734 | 1735 | 1736 | 1737 | 1738 | 1739 | 1740 | 1741 | 1742 | 1743 | 1744 | 1745 | 1746 | 1747 | 1748 | 1749 | 1750 | 1751 | 1752 | 1753 | 1754 | 1755 | 1756 | 1757 | 1758 | 1759 | 1760 | 1761 | 1762 | 1763 | 1764 | 1765 | 1766 | 1767 | 1768 | 1769 | 1770 | 1771 | 1772 | 1773 | 1774 | 1775 | 1776 | 1777 | 1778 | 1779 | 1780 | 1781 | 1782 | 1783 | 1784 | 1785 | 1786 | 1787 | 1788 | 1789 | 1790 | 1791 | 1792 | 1793 | 1794 | 1795 | 1796 | 1797 | 1798 | 1799 | 1800 | 1801 | 1802 | 1803 | 1804 | 1805 | 1806 | 1807 | 1808 | 1809 | 1810 | 1811 | 1812 | 1813 | 1814 | 1815 | 1816 | 1817 | 1818 | 1819 | 1820 | 1821 | 1822 | 1823 | 1824 | 1825 | 1826 | 1827 | 1828 | 1829 | 1830 | 1831 | 1832 | 1833 | 1834 | 1835 | 1836 | 1837 | 1838 | 1839 | 1840 | 1841 | 1842 | 1843 | 1844 | 1845 | 1846 | 1847 | 1848 | 1849 | 1850 | 1851 | 1852 | 1853 | 1854 | 1855 | 1856 | 1857 | 1858 | 1859 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | 1866 | 1867 | 1868 | 1869 | 1870 | 1871 | 1872 | 1873 | 1874 | 1875 | 1876 | 1877 | 1878 | 1879 | 1880 | 1881 | 1882 | 1883 | 1884 | 1885 | 1886 | 1887 | 1888 | 1889 | 1890 | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 | 1915 | 1916 | 1917 | 1918 | 1919 | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 | 1931 | 1932 | 1933 | 1934 | 1935 | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | 1940 | 1941 | 1942 | 1943 | 1944 | 1945 | 1946 | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1950 | 1951 | 1952 | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 | 1966 | 1967 | 1968 | 1969 | 1970 | 1971 | 1972 | 1973 | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LET'S BRIDGE GULL. FOR AN ASPIRANT IN THE TOWN OF
FALLING CAUSEWAY HALL, 1901.

[illegible]

100

Figure 1

[illegible]

19401-1-3141

[illegible]

THE

DATE = 10/11

DATE = 10/11

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WRITE (PRINT,2) 1
256 FORMAT(1X/1X,11)CRAFT CARNO)
L=LENGTH
DO 260 I=1,L
DO 260 J=1,L
IF (CRAFT(I,J).EQ.0) GO TO 269
258 CONTINUE
GO TO 267
259 WRITE (PRINT,2) 1
WRITE (PRINT,3) 1,CRAFT(I,J),J=1,NCARTP)
260 CONTINUE
261 FORMAT(1X/1X,11)CRAFT NUMBER,1X)
C
C
C
WRITE (TRUCK CARNO)
L=LENGTH-1
WRITE (PRINT,2) 1
266 FORMAT(1X/1X,11)TRUCK CARNO)
DO 270 I=1,L
DO 270 J=1,L
IF (TRUCK(I,J).EQ.0) GO TO 269
268 CONTINUE
GO TO 276
269 WRITE (PRINT,2) 1
WRITE (PRINT,3) 1,TRUCK(I,J),J=1,NCARTP)
270 CONTINUE
271 FORMAT(1X/1X,11)TRUCK NUMBER,1X)
C
C
C
WRITE (THAZ/ISS/DEPOT CARNO)
WRITE (PRINT,2) 1
276 FORMAT(1X/1X,11)THAZ/ISS/DEPOT CARNO)
DO 280 I=1,L
WRITE (PRINT,2) 1
280 WRITE (PRINT,3) 1,THAZ/ISS/DEPOT CARNO,1X,J=1,NCARTP)
281 FORMAT(1X/1X,11)THAZ/ISS/DEPOT AREA NUMBER,1X)
RETURN
400 FORMAT(1X/1X,11) 15-2-6115)
510 FORMAT(1X/1X,11) 15-2-6115)
520 FORMAT(1X/1X,11) 15-2-6115)

```